PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,323.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dates of Sailing. Saturday 6-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1908.				
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6602		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6515
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,636	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

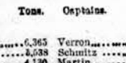
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	21st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,636	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road. BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ..	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TYTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato ...	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda ...	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori ...	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands ..	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon ...	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa ...	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ..	29th April	13th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler..	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato ..	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ..	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda ...	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori ...	23rd June	8th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands ..	1st July	13th July.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon ...	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa ...	27th July	4th Aug.,
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ...	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.,	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 3rd Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1200	Thur. 6th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2170	Frid. 31st Jan.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,500 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "LANDAURA" 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 1st Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	A. Bilaffer	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	23rd May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb 08.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	8124	22th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,108	26th "
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	2,089	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	8,124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,108	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	13th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 185
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 414
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 606
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a fully qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay.

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MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
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NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR £2,384,400
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ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

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PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

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AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street,*
BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	68 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 12	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 0	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 13 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld.".

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SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

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Superior magnifying Power.—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

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GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, prematurity decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

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Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,175,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Batavia.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bankok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE NAZARETH

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS.

THE Public are informed that on SUNDAY, the 2nd February, 1908, and on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1908, the following ROUTE will be ADOPTED for the MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS, organized by the Motor Union of Western India, from Bombay to Kolhapur and back via Mahableshwar :—

Queen's Road from Band Stand, Mathew Road, Kennedy Bridge, Frere Bridge, Grant Road, Gilder Street, Souter Street, Sankli Street, Byculla Bridge, Parel Road, Suparibag Road, Vincent Road to Sion Causeway.

On SUNDAY the 2nd February, 30 Cars will leave Esplanade Band Stand, at 8 A.M. (S.T.), at intervals of 2 minutes.

On WEDNESDAY the 5th February, the first Car will arrive at Sion Causeway, at about 4 P.M. (S.T.), other Cars following at intervals of ¼ an hour.

The Public are advised to AVOID the ROADS above-mentioned on SUNDAY, the 2nd February as far as possible during the hours of 8 and 9 A.M.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1908.

A PRIZE OF RS. 2,000
IS OFFERED FOR
THE BEST REASONED ANSWERS
to the following questions:—

1. Is it possible for the diverse races of India to become one united self governing Community?
2. By what steps, and in what period of time can this consummation be attained?
3. How can encouragement best be given to legitimate political aspirations, and opposition most effectively suppressed?

RULES AND CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION obtainable from

A. FORWARD,
7, Olive Bagan, CALCUTTA.

Papers should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July, 1908.

R. LAIDLAW,
House of Commons, LONDON.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHANGE IN THE RULES RELATING TO V.-P. SYSTEM.

IT is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st February, 1908, the sender of a POSTAL ARTICLE intended for transmission by the Value-payable Post will not be required to fill in the forms which have now to be presented with each such article. On and after the date mentioned, the sender of a Value-payable article will merely have to fill in a prescribed form certifying that the article is being sent in execution of *bona fide* order received by him and furnishing the following particulars :—

(1) class of the article, i. e. whether letter packet, parcel, or railway receipt, note and whether registered or unregistered ;
(2) the name and address of the addressee ; and
(3) the amount for remittance to himself.

2. From the same date, the sender of every Value-payable article intended for transmission by Post will be required to write clearly on the face of the article itself :—

(i) In the upper left-hand corner :—the letters V. P., followed by an entry, *in figures and words*, of the amount for remittance to himself, and
(ii) in the lower left-hand corner :—his own name and full address.

3. The new form of certificate will be procurable from the Post Office before the date on which these changes are brought into force. Bound copies of one hundred of these forms with counterfoils will also be available for sale to the public at Post Offices.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General
of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, THE 25TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

CONTRACTORS are invited TO TENDER for the construction of the following Buildings, at Lucknow :—

1. MEDICAL COLLEGE.....probable cost 7 lakhs
2. HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY " " 16 "
3. HOSTEL & QUARTERS .... " " 6 "

For particulars Apply to—

Captain S. DA. CROOKSHANK, R. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Medical College Division,
Lucknow.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent by the Principal on receipt of annas 8 (eight). Applications for examination must be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 12th February, 1908.

Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

SATURDAY, 1st February.—Entertainment to School-children at the Town Hall. (Invitations).
MONDAY, 3rd February.—Lecture by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman. (Public).
SUBJECT :—"Position of Woman in Civilized Society."
THURSDAY, 6th February.—Lecture by Samshul Ulma, Kewad J. J. Modi, B. A. (Public).
SUBJECT :—"Emancipation of Women."
MONDAY, 10th February.—Addresses by Ladies (Public).
Lady J. C. Jehangir.
Mrs. Ali Akbar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mrs. Herlekar.
Miss Fyzee.
PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.
THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall.—9-30 p. m.

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THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

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CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the **Best,** as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
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Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Membership to it will ensure you the **BEST** READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. **New Books** are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

My Raging Adventures. By Arthur Nightingale.
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Royal Gentleman of Fortune. By H. C. Bailey.
The Fruit of the Tree. By Edith Wharton.
Love-in-a-Mist. By Madame Albanesi.
The Doings of Bærengaria. By S. Bradley.
Judy and the Philosophers. By Tom Gallon.
Broken off. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.
The Chain Invisible. By Ranger Gull.
Through the Magic Door. By A. Conan Doyle.
Pigskin and Petticoat. By Helen Mathers.
The Inevitable Law. By F. E. Penny.
The Company's Servant. By B. M. Croker.
A Subaltern of Horse. By the Author of "On the Heels of De Wet."
Mafoota. By Dolf Wyllarde.
The Woman in the Way. By Wm. Le Queux.
The Jester's Window. By Keble Howard.
The Broken Road. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Convert. By Elizabeth Robins.
The Plains of Silence. By B. and C. Askew.
The Stumbling Block. By Justus Miles Forman.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriott.
The City of Pleasure. By Arnold Bennett.
Laid up in Lavender. By Stanley Weyman.
Her Convict. By M. E. Braddon.

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WHY use Whitewash or Colorwash
When you can get a Water Paint
As CHEAP, more DURABLE and INFINITELY MORE SUPERIOR?
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Send for Shade Card and full descriptive circular to the Sole Agents for India :—

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HAPPY 1908.
A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and
A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.
A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES.
Expressly Ordered for this Season.
PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.
A visit means a lot of saving.
Our Prices defy Competition.
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WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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GRAND CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW ARTISTES,
NEW ACTS.
First Appearance of the
FLEXIBLE MARVEL AND AERIAL BEAUTY,
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NEXT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, FEB. 1ST.

Performance at 4 Sharp.
Doors Open one hour earlier.
Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

Booking at Circus for Boxes and First Chairs between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Box of 6 chairs, Rs 20 ; Single seat in Box, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3 ; Second chairs, Rs. 2 ; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1 ; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE,—Proprietress,
COL. BOB-LOVE,—Manager,
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TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.

LADY MAUD WARRENDER'S
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE.
H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

PROGRAMME—PART I

1. Selection ... "The Flying Dutchman" ... Wagner. H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND. Conductor : HERR BEHR.
2. Recit Air { "... hall the cup"..... } Liza { "Ah moon of my delight"..... } Lehmann. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3. Recit Aria { "E Susanna non vien" ..... } Mozart. { "Dove sono i belli momenti," .. } Miss CLARA PROCTER.
4. Song..... "Largo"..... Handel LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5. Part Songs... { "To June" ..... } Croser { "Hail Smiling Morn" ..... } Spofforth. THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
6. Song .... "Habanera" (from Carmen).... Bizet, Miss CLARKE.

PART II.

1. Duet "It is na Jean thy bonnie face." M. V. White, LADY MAUD WARRENDER and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
2. Selection. H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
3. Songs ... { "Myrra" ..... } Clutsam { "When love is kind" ..... } A. L. Miss CLARKE.
4. Songs..... { "Three fishers went sailing"..... } Hullah { "Two eyes of grey"..... } McGeoch LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5. Pianoforte Solo..... "Wedding March and Elfin Dance"..... Mendelssohn (from the Midsummer's night's dream). Mrs. BEN HICK.
6. Song ..... "Blow blow thou winter wind," Sargeant Mr. G. F. HILL.
7. Song and Chorus ..... "Land of Hope and Glory"..Elgar. LADY MAUD WARRENDER and the CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

GOD SAVE THE KING.
Arranged by Sir Michael Costa.
Soli and Chorus.

Accompanists: Mr. Theodore Flint and Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
Organ: Mr. George R. Johnston.
Plan of Hall at Messrs. Rose & Co.

"EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHTS TO-NIGHTS
GRAND PROGRAMME.

PROGRAMME.

I. Bobby's Practical Joke (Very Comic).
II. The Wild-Goat Hunt. (Scene from True Life).
III. Tommy at Play. (Very Comic).
IV. Misterious Boudoir and Serpentine Dance. (Fantastic and Magical).
V. Innkeeper's Wife. (Dramatic).
VI. The Acrobatic Elephants. (Wonderful Art of training Animals).
VII. Elexir of Strength (Extraordinary Comic).

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY THURSDAY,
Private Club Session
From 6 to 8 o'clock.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
OTHER DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31ST,
USUAL SESSIONS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.

At 9-30 P.M., GENERAL SKATING.
At 10-30, RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP. Conditions of the Race can be seen at the Rink.

THE SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

GRAND COSTUME TABLEAU CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
EMPIRE THEATRE,
THURSDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908, AT 9-30 P. M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist :—

Lady MAUD WARRENDER, Miss CLARKE,
Mrs. RAIKES, Mrs. HICK, Mrs. VALENTINI,
Miss FORBES ; Messrs. CROFT, MARSH, HILL, COOPER, NABERT, and others.

Bookings at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Shipping, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 6. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, a Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to FALEKAR & Co., 8 Taram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" "size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 cent Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 : Postively Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
Act without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
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A complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
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Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

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A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

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ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY

"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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WHISKY.
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All Wine Merchants,
SOLE AGENTS,
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OTHE CHEAPEST Old
TPEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
BRs 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,
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IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB,
THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.
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WOMEN'S INTERESTS.
NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS
SPECIAL LONDON
LETTERS:—
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POLITICAL
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
SPORT.
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Intending purchasers of our
MULLINS
MOTOR BOATS
Can have TRIAL RUNS in the harbour during this week only, by appointment.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
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FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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Up to 31st JANUARY, 1908.
BEST ENGLISH MADE FLANNELS,
latest Pattern.
GENT'S COMPLETE SUIT
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.
A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.
TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.
GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.
TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.
All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.
TENTS, TENTS, TENTS.
LARGE and SMALL TENTS, double and single Poles, of various sizes, in good condition, for SALE or HIRE.
Apply to—
S. B. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

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SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
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MASTER-BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the Present Time, is
AQUILA "LORD-CHIEF" TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through Physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses. Supplies the wanting Salts, and infuses vitality into the Cerebro-spinal, and Sympathetic Systems. It is a marvellous BRAIN FOOD.
Per bot. Rs. 3-8.
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F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

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CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

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Government of Maharashtra

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Argyll 2,281 tons, Captain G W Robinson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer John Hardie 2,816 tons, Captain D S McCallen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,456 tons Captain R Franzin, will sail to-day for Rangoon and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Riojun Maru, 2,979 tons, Captain T Iriskawa, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2,285 tons, Captain Q. C. Pagon, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan, 3,008 tons Captain J. N. Gray, will sail to-day for Calicut, Cochin and Tuticorin, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,385 tons, Captain T L Moloney, sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons Captain T S Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 20 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain B H Bullon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and Major Moore, as a passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 3,041 tons Captain T W Corkhill, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 28th deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Coast Ports with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Major Stables, Mr McKil, Mr Robertson, Mr Cooper, Mrs Panthakey, Mrs Allibhoy and 105 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Litchfield .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage .....R Navy
H M S Mayflower.....Capt O S Hickley .....R Navy
H M S Proserpine .....Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr McArthur .....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing .....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith.....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus .....Comdr Hiseman .....Survey Boat
Ricardo.....Comdr Laforte .....P Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 29.

Argyll .....2281 Robinson.....Cory Bros
Alcona .....2511 Morgon.....W & A G & Co
Barenfels .....3466 Engelage.....Glade & Co
Baron Fairlie .....2325 Farfor.....K Nixon & Co
Bucrania .....2345 Tibby.....
Bucentaur .....2283 Large.....
Beawadi .....3290 Carey.....M M & Co
Candleshoe .....2466 Hall.....W & A Graham & Co
Colonia .....4927 Woodcock.....Eastern Telegraph Co
Dwarka .....930 Moxon.....M M & Co
Harlyn .....2234 Bird.....
Ipswich .....515 Pelling.....Shah S N Co
Investigator .....S Mamoojee & Co
Kirklee .....2575 Watson.....W & A Graham & Co
Malta .....3060 Peters.....N F ...P & O S N Co
Maragon .....3275 Hodgson.....M M & Co
Madura .....1973 Elbon.....M M and Co
Majidi .....1830 Cossa-Mauritius ..18-1-08 B & P S N Co
Nowshera .....1961 Maude.....M M & Co
Norfolk .....2506 Bovey.....A Strandes
Nadir .....3041 Corckhill.....T M & Co
Naderi .....1168 Gray.....Bo P S N Co
Querimba .....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Shah Nasir .....2755 Grant.....Repairing ...Shah N N Co
Towbridge .....2380 Prescott.....
Warrior .....3294 Tindale.....Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Landsura	2156	Kirkham	Calcutta	1-2 M	M & Co
B Clan Maclachlan	3 08	Gray	Chittagong	30-1	F Muir & Co
C&R City of Madras	3048	McFee	K'chi	1-2	K Nixon & Co
H Kaiser	1714	Holdt	Zanzibar	14-2	A Strandes
K Colenso	2833	Brenton	Hull via K'chi	1-2	F M & Co
M Caledonia	3599	Toccioe	Aden	4-2	P & O Co
P Liebenfels	2357	Whitenburg	K'chi	2-2	Glade & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	30-1	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	853	Walliji	Bhavnagar	1-2	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	31-1	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Delhi	4295	Andrews	Shanghai	3-2 P & O Co
3 Bandon Hall	2293	Muir	K'chi	1-2 K Nixon & Co
6 Gutenfels	2341	Dibbichen	K'chi	31-1 Glade & Co
7 Schwarzenfels	2456	Franzins	Calcutta	31-1 Glade & Co
8 Africa	2563	Bilaffer	Trieste	2-2 R Scarpa
10&11 Chyebassa	3991	Babb	N Z	M & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summerell	London	1-2 P & O Co
14 Bulimba	1667	Telling	Bussorah	3-2 M M & Co
16 Kauzier	1864	Michiken	Z'bar	3-2 A Strandes

H W V D

Lhasa	941	Rothwell	K'chi	31-1 M M & Co

100 Ton Crane

John Hardie.....2816 McMillan .....K'chi .....3-2 F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Nadir's	Corkhill	Calcutta, Jan 4
29	Argyll's	Robinson	Calcutta, Jan 18
	Lhasa's	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 27
	John Hardie's	McCallen	Hull, Jan 1
	Naderi's	Gray	Mauritius, Jan 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
29	Nurani's	Ballen	Calcutta, &c
	Clan Gordon's	Pagon	Dunkirk
	Mozaffari's	Moloney	Kobe, &c
	Riojun Maru's	Iriskawa	Kobe, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday.

Steamer Dwarka Moxon for Persian Gulf
" Clan Maclachlan, Gray Calicut &c
" Schwarzenfels Franzin Calcutta &c,

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :

Steamer Majidi for Jeddah &c
" Caledonian for China Nounsea &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 29.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—6 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 27 bales skins, R Molcobhoy; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, E Cotmeroy; 13 bales skins, Kahn and Kohn; 3 bales carpets, The Ajmere Import and Export Co; 3 bales carpets, G P Stavarides and Co; 107 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 43 bale hides, W and A Graham and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 7 cwts kokum; M F Ghadialli.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—1 tale carpets, G P Stavarides and Co; 3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 1 bale carpet, Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—570 cwts tin plate clipping W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBUDG.

Gutenfels s—1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts R Jewandas, 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 520 cwts myrabollams, W Becher, 1,001 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 1,505 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Liebenfels s—50 bales twist, Becheln and Co; 30 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 400 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 50 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s—8 cases cussier, H M Isphanee.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—2,000 cwts cottonseeds, L Dryfus and Co; 1,312 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—63 cwts cloves, K N Mianee and Co; 65 cases opium, P and O and N Co; 118 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 91 cwts oilbannm, A Chagla and Co; 800 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 4 cases opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—1,000 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Caledonia s—125 bales twist C Bhavanidas.

FOR SINGBAPORE.

Delhi s—104 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton Seth and Co; 450 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 200 bales cotton J R Petit and Co; 00 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 2100 bales cotton S E Jamji and Co.
Caledonian s—30 bales wool B Harbhom.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—209 bales cotton M B Krisha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 28.] [BOMBAY, *January* 29.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	85 7/8		
2½	do. Rentes ...	96 1/4		
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1/8		
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16		
Bar Silver in London ...		25 1/2		
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16		
Do.	in New York ...	not received		
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·17		
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·48		
Do.	do. do. New York.	not received		
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 %	since 28inst	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 5/8		
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 3/8		
Do	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3 1/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 1/2		

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	...	...	Fair demand
Futures	...	...	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	...	...	Dull
Manchester	...	...	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	...	...	10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export				500
Imports ...	...	...	...	55,000
Mid-Americans ...		...	...	...6·40—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		...		...9·5 8

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·93	5·93	5·93	5·52	5 91
—04	—04	—05	—05	—05
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5 90	5·25	5·74	5·62	
—05	—05	—05	—04	

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57—Apl.-May—Antwerp—value.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs, 85o/o ex-ship
Brown Cawnpore 52 1/2 Apl.-May,—H, A, and D, sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/2 Apl.-May,—Havre—Done.
Tone of Linseed—steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	...	£ 77 1/3
Yellow Metal	...	d. 6 7/8

Freight :—
Coals Cardiff to Bombay—Canal—13/6 value,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
41 Bars Silver..	78,553	London	Oriental	D Sassoon & Co
4 Bundles Rs ...	8,000	Busreh	Dwarka	M Mackenzie & Co
3 Bundles Sovs	435	Bagdad	do	S Hayim
Gold Coins ..	2,424			
Rupees	4,630			
2 Bundles Rs ..	3,700	Bahrein	Madura	Mahommed Said
1 Bundle Rs	1,000	Dwarka	Bahaduri	N Haribhai
23 Boxes Rs	1,80,535	Hongkong	Delhi	Hongkong Bank
3 Packages Rs	7,000	Dubai	Bulimba	Sundry Importers do
12 Packages Rs	24,500	Bahrein	do	
4 Bundles Sovs	9,150	Busreh	Dwarka	do
Gold Coins ..	849			
Rupees	6,880			
1 Parcel Silver	10	London	Egypt	Yokohama Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [29TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Barrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill Day the banks as usual close early. The tendency of the market has been steadier and although the quotation has not been general, several Banks have been willing to sell wire at 1s. 3 29-32d. and also Demand Bank Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight with few bills off ring. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier following weaker silver advices.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft		...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight		...1s. 4 5/32d.
Do.	6 months sight	...1s. 4 5/16d.
Do.	2 months' sight—France	169 1/2
Do.	3 months' sight—Marks.	138 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		140 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		188

Government Paper.
The Market opened steady at Rs. 96 for the settlement and closes unchanged but probably with small buyers. Not much business has been reported. A small business has been done for the second settlement at Rs. 96 1-4. Calcutta rates are slightly firmer, ready being advised as Rs. 95 7-8 and forward in a month at Rs. 96 3-16.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96·0
1st Settlement	...	" 96·0
2nd Settlement	...	" 96·4

Bullion :—
Bar siver in London closed 3-16 down on Tuesday at 25 1-2 ready and 25 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has been firmer. Ready bars opened at 66 11-16 ex-duty and have advanced to 67 3-16. Forward bars have also improved slightly and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a. p.
English Bar Gold ...	...	24	6 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	...	24	5 0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	...	24	2 0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	3 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	67	3 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	66	3 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Reuter's telegrams were again delayed in transmission, the only telegram to hand at the close of the market being to-day's Liverpool opener. Private messages report a further fall in the American markets. Our market has been dull with little or nothing doing, the non-receipt of Home telegrams interfering with business. Prices are steady, but more or less nominal.

A moderate business was reported in ready cotton, mills being the chief buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	275 1/2	March
Good M. G. Broach	...	268 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti		230	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon		223	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola		220	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...	220	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	...	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	202/3	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	199/200	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	189/90	"
Good Westerns	...	240	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		255	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	...	...	22,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·87	5·87	5·87	5 86	5·85
—06	—06	—06	—06	—06
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
5·84	5 79	5·68	5·51	
—06	—06	—06		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firmer and prices are stiffening. We quote :—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 8 2 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	... ...	" 8 9 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
This market is also firmer with more demand and we quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	"	9 7 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujarat	"	10 0 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are slighly easier We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c. ...	...	Rs. 59 8	0
Mughi	...	" 58 0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	...	" 62 8	0

Poppyseed :—
Rs. 11 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 34 0 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 4 0 to Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 42 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 3 1 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	... ...	1,342½	X. D.
India	... ...	59 1/2	C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	53	C. D.

Mills :—

Century	... ...	1,900	
David	... ...	401 1/4	
Empress	... ...	415	
Howard and Bullough	... ...	550	
Kohinoor	... ...	7524	
Maneckji Petit	... ...	3,257 1/2	
Standard	... ...	1,175	
Textile	... ...	1,275	

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	... ...	127	
Bamankua Manganese Prem.	...	3	
Bombay Burmah...	... ...	9,925	
Marcks and Co ...	... ...	127	
Treacher and Co....	... ...	625	

RailWays :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...	560	
Amritsar-Patti	... ...	110	
Tapti-Valley	... ...	427	1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	18,554	bales
Wheat	... ...	1,082	cwts
Linseed	... ...	588	"
Rapeseed	... ...	13	"
Gingellyseed	... ...	2,258	"
Poppyseed	... ...	49	"
Groundnuts	... ...	1,078	"
Castorseed	... ...	2,780	"
Rice	... ...	41,709	"
Myrabollams	... ...	11,811	"
Cottonseed	... ...	18,834	"
Mowrassed	... ...	564	"
Gram	... ...	2,250	"
Joowar	... ...	1,256	"
Maize	... ...	nil	"

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 6 9	£0 7 9
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 7
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 12 9	£0 15 0
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 5 6	£0 7 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 1 3	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kemphakoti New	6s.	6s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 3 9	£5 6 3
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 0	£1 3 0
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Oorcum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 11 0	£0 12 6
Burma Oil (Ord)....	£1	£1	£3 12 6	£3 15 0
Bangli Mines Ld....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
Tungabadi	£1	18s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 9

THE UNITED PROVINCES FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Further Donations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 29.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Provinces Famine Fund, Oudh Branch, yesterday it was announced that the sums of money paid at the treasuries for the fund would be remitted to the Bank of Bengal by free remittance transfer receipts. Sums ranging from three to one thousand rupees were given to the Districts of Bahraich, Gonda, Kheri, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, Hardoi, Unao, Sultanpur and Barabanki and District Officers to purchase blankets and clothing. The further subscriptions announced were the Husainabad Trust ten thousand rupees and Two Shahnajaf Trusts five thousand each. The fund total now reaches nearly two Lakhs.

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As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.
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Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that your get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 156G Market Bombay, No.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GIBSON—January 25, at Gurgaon, the wife of B. T. Gibson, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

KAMAKSHI AMMAL—January 8, Kamakshi Ammal, wife of P. K. Krishna Aiyar, Salt Department, gave up her life in saving that of one of her sons who fell from the mail train near Tellicherry, passed away on the 21st January, aged 31 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 8-4m., 9-47a.; Low water, 2-42m., 2-42a.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Temple Bar Building, Forbes Street, 2-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 2nd, New Moon, 2h. 6·5m. p.m.; Feb 9th, First Quarter, 9h. 57·5m. a. m.; Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35·4m. p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.; Feb. 2nd, in Perigee, 7h. p. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m,

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, January 31.—P. and O. steamer "Marmora," with English mails of 17th inst., due to arrive at 9 a.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 9-21m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-48m., 3-36a.
Saturday, February 1.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Stree Bodhe Jubilee, entertainment to school children, Town Hall, B. V. B. Annual Examn of Instruction, Santa Cruz, 1st to 8th February. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 10-21m., 11-22a. Low water, 4-41m., 4-26a.
Sunday, February 2.—Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7h. 13m., Sun sets, 6h. 32m., High water, 11-14m., Low water, 5m., 5-14a.
Monday, February 3.—Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bank of India annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Arrival of H E the Governor from tour, Grant Road, 8 a. m. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee: lecture by Mr. Justice Beaman on Position of Woman in Civilised Society, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 33m. High water, 0-4m., 0-4a. Low water, 6-12m., 6-0a.
Tuesday, February 4.—Bombay Hunt, Sahar village. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m.; High water, 0-45m.; 0-53a.; Low water, 6-55m., 6-45a.
Wednesday, February 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 1-25m. 1-42a. Low water, 7-37m., 7-29a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the 2nd February the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker will conduct the Senior Class of the Brotherhood at 9 a. m., (S. T.), when he will expound Wordsworth's Prelude.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A very fine pair of tigers (Felis Tigris) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by H. H. Nawab Mahomed Nasrulla Khan Bahadur, Heir-Apparent of Bhopal. Special thanks are due to the donor for this very acceptable and valuable present.

THE STREE BODHE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.—Invitations have been issued for an Evening Entertainment at the Town Hall on the 13th February, when H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke will be present. An interesting programme consisting of Tableaux and Music has been arranged. There will also be public lectures in the 3rd, 6th and 10th February.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Caledonien," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 31st current. Parcel mail for French-China, the Netherlands, and India close at 5-30 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Delhi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 5th February.

CONCERT AT THE BUNDER.—Signor Mascarello, Conductor of Aston's Royal Italian Band, which has been specially engaged by the Indian Hotels Co., Ld., is arranging to give a vocal and instrumental concert in the grounds of Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, on the 1st March. Several well-known local amateurs have promised to contribute to the programme and quite a musical treat may be looked forward to. The Band, though small, is wonderfully efficient and under its able Director has for many weeks provided the Bombay public with some excellent music which has been greatly appreciated.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY:—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the Rooms of the B B B A Society, Town Hall, yesterday at 6 p.m when Col A S Jayakar, I M S (Retd), occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced :—From Bombay, Monographs Nos. 86,91-92,93-94,95,96 of the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay. From Calcutta, Journal & Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol III No 8, 1907, From Madras, Bulletin Vol V No 3 of the Madras Government Museum. From London, The International, Vol I, No 1, 1907. From Paris, Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee XI and XII of 1907. Le Plateau Central Nigerien, 1907. L'Ecole of Anthropologie de Paris, 1878-1908. From St. Petersburg, Bulletin De L'Academie Imperiale Des Sciences, Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1907. From Leipzig—Bei rage zur Volkskunde Sab-Schantunga. Heft I, 1907. From Salzburg—International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics, Band II. Heft 6, 1907. From Stockholm—Svenska Landsmal ock Svenskt Folkliff. Heft. 1,2,3,4, 1908. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Vol. XI, No. 11. 1907 From Washington—Basketry Belo Case from Basilan Island. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Tomo IV, Num. 3, 1907. Los Calendarios Mexicanos. From Hanoi—Bulletin de L'Ecole Francaises Tome, VII. nos. 1-2., 1907. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. II, No. 5, 1907. From Buenos Aires Anales del Museo Nacional de Buenos-Aires, Serie III, Tomo VII. 1907. The following paper was then read :—" Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1907, by Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel. The paper will be published in the Society's Journal. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.
TO-NIGHT when an entirely new programme will be presented at Harmston's Circus, Mdlle Florizell will head the bill with her aerial contortion performance it being her first appearance in the East. Mdlle Florizell has only just arrived from Germany where she made a great success. Other items in the programme will include the Pattersons who will continue bounding only in a new way and the Frans Troupe have a new performance. The Electric Trio, Misses Jennie and Nellie Harmston Love and Willie Harmston Love have new items, the sprightly Princess Quartette are giving new songs and dances and the Deocars and Leoni all help towards the evening's amusement.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter said:—"With reference to Corporation Resolutions Nos. 4864 of 11th November 1907, and 6162 of the 13th instant sanctioning grants for the payment of grain compensation to permanent and temporary Municipal employes drawing Rs. 16 and under per month, I have the honor to state that as I understand that the allowance will be continued to Government employes up to the end of the current financial year the same concession will have to be granted to Municipal employes. On the basis of the figures last supplied the aggregate expenditure on account of grain compensation payable to both permanant and temporary employes during January and February 1908 will be Rs. 37,863 and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to Rs. 37,590 out of that amount being met from Surplus Cash Balance. The balance of Rs. 273 is debitable to Loan Funds and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the amount being so debited."

The Committee permitted the balance of Rs, 273 to be debited to the loan funds,

SUGGESTED TRAMWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bamonji Petit and others in a letter suggested an extension of the tramway from its new terminus at Tardeo as far as the junction of the Warden, Worli, Clerk and Pedder Roads.

The Managing Director, B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd. in a letter to the Commissioner, stated that the Company was not prepared to make that extension at present. The

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

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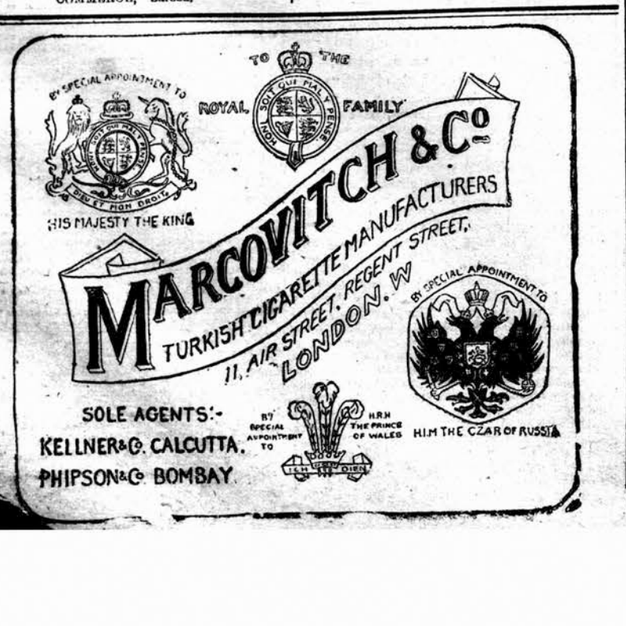
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NOTICE.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING of OBSERVERS DRIVERS, PASSENGERS and all interested in the forthcoming Trials will take place at the Motor Union Rooms, at 7 P.M., punctually, on FRIDAY, the 31st of January, 1908. Car Numbers, Observers' Flags and Books of instructions will be issued and Rules, etc., will be explained. All interested are requested to be present without fail. Names of those not present will be removed and other names substituted unless proper reasons for absence are given to the Secretary by letter previously.

By Order,
N. M. MARSHALL.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1908.

THE COOKSON CASE.

IN regard to the decision in the case of Lieutenant Sawrey-Cookson of the 13th Hussars surprise will be expressed that, as he goes, he goes alone. It may be that the Commander-in-Chief, in declining to accept the recommendation to mercy, means to have others dealt with departmentally and that the discovery will soon be made that His Majesty requires certain services elsewhere. Or it may not. Of course we have only the evidence adduced before the Court martial to go on. Mr. Cookson's comrades in arms may know more of him, and of the case, than the public, and much more of the circumstances than transpired in Court. The pity is that such affairs as most courts-martial deal with ever see the light. It does no one any good, least of all the Army, to have its soiled linen washed in public. In this particular instance others, besides soldiers, were dragged into the petty pother, which made publicity all the more regrettable. Military men, who knew the lad Cookson, say that at Sandhurst he had a "knack of getting people's backs up and was generally at loggerheads with every one." Others aver that he "was not a bad fellow and knew his work." We do not know where the truth lies as regards the youth's personal character. The story of events which led to his dismissal is easily told. There was a dance at the Secunderabad Club—not at a military mess—and Cookson sent a message to a lady requesting an interview. She declined to grant it and sent her reply by another subaltern, Mr. Dangar, who apparently expressed himself in words which were not dictated by the lady, for Cookson resented them. Thereupon Dangar advised Cookson to leave the Club. Naturally he declined. There are no badges of distinction in a Club. Every member is the equal of his fellow-member and enjoys equal privileges. But Dangar forgot this and spoke "as his senior subaltern" of ordering Cookson to leave. However Cookson retorted was a matter for the lab to take note of, not for a subaltern, not for the adjutant and not for his colonel, unless the Club had complained. Had a civilian member attempted to order another member to leave he would have been laughed to scorn and probably have had his nose tweaked outside the Club premises. No one would have sympathised with him. The views of other members would have been unanimous. They would have been to the effect that it served him right. We should have been less surprised if Cookson had felled Dangar than that he used bad language.

That would have been the more manly course to adopt and would have elicited more emphatic approval. There was sufficient provocation, for it was certainly no business of Dangar's whether Cookson got into debt in Poona or not, and beyond all doubt it was not necessary, wise or soldier-like, to bring forward a subject of the kind at that time and place. Whatever form Cookson's resentment took it amounted to insubordination the moment Dangar posed as his senior officer it appears, but although much was said of Cookson's subsequent conduct it does not appear that it was regarded as unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. As our Army swore terribly in Flanders so it does in India, and if the officers who indulge now and again in Lower Standard Kiplingese were to be arraigned for that offence there would be a great dearth of officers in the Army. Dangar admitted that the lady in question was a friend of Cookson who had recently been engaged to her sister, so what excuse could he have for doing more than comply with her request—to convey her refusal to see him? The whole situation might have been saved if Dangar had not exceeded his duty as a messenger. But perhaps there was no desire to save the situation, either on his part or on that of Captain Marchant or of Colonel Pedder. A subaltern of three or four years' seniority is usually the terror of his juniors, a man more to be feared, by the unwary, than the Commanding Officer, and not one of the subalterns present at their meeting after the Club incident dared have risked his own future peace of mind by opposing the suggestion that Cookson be asked to resign. Man's inhumanity to man has never been more vividly exemplified than in a subalterns' court-martial. There is unfortunately less of the dirk-scabbard at Sandhurst than in the gun-room, the consequence being ragging and brutality levelled against a soldierling who happens unfortunately to incur the displeasure of his mess-mates. Cookson may have been voted "an objectionable young cub," but against that we have the evidence of the Chaplain that he was popular with the men and felt keenly his isolation and the neglect of his brother officers. He had debts, it appeared. Shamefully ill-paid, how many officers are there in the Army who have not debts? How many are there who have not been in debt from the rank of subaltern to that of major—and after that even unto retirement on pension?

Assuming Cookson to have been a discredit to his regiment, to have committed a really serious military offence, what justification was there to place him under close arrest and keep him a prisoner for a whole month? Break his arrest twice? The wonder is he did not break it daily. Would it have been remarkable if confinement, on such a trumpery, petty charge had driven a sensitive man temporarily insane? There was the evidence of Colonel Benson, the Principal Medical Officer of the district, to show that the lad's "depressed state at times was due to his being kept under arrest without a trial." What wonder he broke his arrest? If he had been confined on a charge of murder he would have been brought before a Court of Justice without a quarter of the delay, even if his actual trial had not been completed. But there he was knowing that so far as his comrades were concerned every man's hand was against him, that his own people's sympathy had been alienated by Colonel Pedder's "blackguarding him" in writing to them, and that nothing but a miracle could save him from conviction and dismissal from the regiment if not from the Army. Upon that point the whole of his brother officers were apparently determined—if the evidence is worth anything at all. What wonder if his mental condition became such as to lead him to defy irritating military regulations and to walk forth into open day? The original charge against him was a contemptible thing and the sole evidence against him was that of a man who was palpably his enemy. Who would not have broken arrest? It did not require the skill and dexterity of a Kondruski. It was a mere matter of walking out. When Cookson was in trouble before, he was asked to resign and did so, but Mr. Haldane, then Secretary of State for War, urged him to return and stand his trial by Court-martial. He did and lost three years' seniority. Doubtless he considered that by refusing to resign at the bidding of a handful of youngsters on the second occasion he would triumph again. But he has not. It may be, as we have said, that the Court-martial had more evidence before it than appeared in the public prints. It may be that the Commander-in-Chief had confidential reports that we know nothing of to guide him in his decision. But judging form the reported evidence we incline to the opinion that the man who figures to greatest disadvantage is Dangar, not Cookson, and that the Colonel and Adjutant failed in humanity, if not perhaps also in their duty, in omitting to provide for an accused officer such facilities as would enable him to defend himself from the charge brought against him. Still the whole thing—apart from the measures of joining in kicking a man who is down, as the bulk if not all of the officers of the 13th Hussars undoubtedly did—was a miserably petty business. If the time of officers can be devoted to formulating and enquiring into trivial little offences of the kind Cookson was charged with, it is far from reassuring. Cannot the Commander-in-Chief find more profitable employment for them than this? Can he not discover some method by which their minds may be broadened and by which officers may be made more efficient fighting men? How the Germans must laugh at pettifogging incidents of the kind. There would have been blows that night on the Club lawn and drawn swords next morning, and the public would never have known what trifles will cause one officer to conspire to overthrow another. The German method—even the French—is better than ours and is more creditable to the Army.

CHEAPENING GOLD PRODUCTION.

THE American Financial Crisis which brought in its train so heavy a demand on the world's gold supply has brought into greater prominence than usual the necessity for devising some means for cheapening gold production. In June last Mr. Sydney Jennings the well-known Consulting Engineer laid before the South African Mining Industry Commission his views regarding the origin of the depression on the Rand and the measures needed to restore confidence. In his opinion the European inventor thinks that he is not getting an adequate return in the shape of interest for the money which he has invested and, therefore, is unwilling to supply the fresh capital needed to bring new mines to a producing stage. So far as the Rand is concerned, Mr. Jennings intimated that the only practicable remedy was to bring down working costs, and increase the numbers of companies paying sufficiently large dividends to provide not only the ordinary rate of interest, but a surplus for redemption of capital—a matter which must always be kept in mind where mining ventures are concerned. It is extremely satisfactory to find that, during the last few months something has been done to put the Rand mining industry on a sound industrial business footing. The Home investor, who is tired of mere rhetoric and castles in the air, will appreciate the results achieved by the Robinson Gold Mining Company in their efforts to cheapen gold production. Many years ago when the output of the Witwatersrand was less than a fifth of what it is to-day the working cost never fell below thirty shillings per ton. It is accepted by mining experts that if the poorer mines are to be exploited with success, and the majority of the Rand mines are relatively poor, the working cost should not exceed sixteen shillings per ton. According to the figures furnised to the Mining Commission, however, they still average £1/3/11 on the dividend paying mines. During October the well known Robinson Mine reduced its working cost to 14s. 9d. per ton and earned the substantial profit of £75,000. This reduction was not obtained at the expense of the men's wages which remained stationary from the beginning of the year, but by using improved methods of working and the big mill policy. The example set by the Robinson mine is bound to exercise a widespread and beneficial influence on the whole of the Rand industry, and if equally good results can be obtained by the low grade mines the investors' attitude is bound to change. No less than seventeen mines have closed down during the last couple of years owing to inability to obtain further capital. If these could be set to work in the near future the benefit would be felt throughout South Africa. It was pointed out recently that on the basis of the record working costs the whole large body of the main reef in the greater portion of the Central Rand could be made payable, and the life of the Rand would be extended to 60 or 80 years, even with an output double what it is to-day. The Robinson mine is more favourably situated as regards cheap working, so it would be unwise to expect as great reductions elsewhere; but it has been demonstrated that reduction can be effected on a sweeping scale. The work in this direction has been made easier by the invention of the Gordon Drill, which has been most successfully tried on the Rand. The enormous saving to be gained by their adoption is easily gauged when a recent message of Reuter is recalled, in which it was stated that a native working the drill for five hours achieved results equal to a day's work of fifteen coolies. The report somewhat vaguely concluded with the announcement that "the drills are being started in one of the mines in a few days." Their success is bound to force adoption by other mines and their adoption means greater production at a cheaper rate and therefore greater profits. It has been shown that the world's gold supply is insufficient and, for the present at least, production cannot be too rapid.

THE AMERCIAN CRISIS AND THE DEMONELISATION OF SILVER.

Mr. J. Barr Robertson whose name is well known in India as an authority on currency matters and who took a prominent part in the Bimetallic movement, has written an elaborate paper criticising an article in *Le Petit Journal* by the ex-Prime Minister of France, M. Meline, on "The American Crisis and the Demonelisation of Silver". Mr. Robertson's paper was, in the first instance, prepared for the Financial Agent of Mexico in London, to be forwarded to his Government, but the writer's leading points have been reproduced at some length in one of our financial journals and have attracted attention in City circles. Mr. Roberteson agrees with M. Meline in the view that the crisis was primarily due to the Railway and other industrial enterprises in the United States having been projected and being in course of construction on a scale so large that the resources from which new capital could be drawn for these enterprises were totally inadequate for the purpose. M Meline expresses the opinion that if bimetallism had continued in existence and had become the metallic currency of the leading countries of the world, this American crisis would never have taken place. To this, however, Mr. Robertson, though an advocate of bimetallism for the last thirty years, takes exception. He shows that the money of the United States had increased in the ten years ended in 1906 by 50 per cent per head of the population, and so he argues that the American crisis was not caused by an insufficiency of money. He points out, however, that when the new capital was not forthcoming to enable these great industrial projects to be carried out on the intended scale a stringency arose in the Banks and there was a run on many of them, and depositors withdrew their funds in actual money, and so a system of hoarding current money by private persons set in to such an extent that workmen had to be discharged and factories had to be shut up because it was impossible to get the money necessary to pay wages and carry on business. Mr. Robertson argues that if bimetallism had been in existence, the amount of money in the United States would have been greater than it was at the beginning of the crisis, but it would have been all distributed in the hands of the public, and the Banks would have had only the customary percentage of reserve to meet their liabilities, so there would have been no undistributed surplus of money anywhere in general circulation. There was, however, a large amount of money segregated in the Treasury of the United States, and the Government hastened to place this on deposit in the Banks, to the amount of about £50,000 000, and that brought great relief to the over-strained situation. Mr. Robertson also shows why the Bank of France had only a 4 per cent. rate while the rate of the Bank of of England was 7 per cent. As the former held £108,000,000, of gold and £37,000,000 of legal tender silver money, it could refuse to pay in gold as it could tender the silver money which was useless for export and therefore was not wanted, while the Bank of England could only pay in gold and thus it had no means of protecting its gold and had in consequence to raise its rate to 7 per cent. Finally Mr. Robertson demonstrates that under bimetallism the Bank of France could not have protected its gold and silver, as it would have required to pay in one of the metals and either silver or gold would have served for export to the United States.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharmsey, was held in the Town Hall last evening, to consider the question of the treatment of His Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects in South Africa, and to give expression to the strong feeling prevalent throughout the whole country in regard to it. His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, was called to the chair. The utmost enthusiasm and unanimity characterised the proceedings; and the meeting was upon the whole, one of the most successful ever held in the Bombay Town Hall. The chief resolution adopted was to appeal to His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to do all in their power to prevent the injustice and ill-treatment of His Majesty's subjects under the Transvaal Registration Act and the Immigration Restriction Act in South Africa, which violate the Sovereign's gracious pledge to place Indians on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and which have produced a growing sense of wrong and universal indignation among all classes and creeds in India. The meeting expressed the deep sympathy of the people of all classes and creeds in this country with their suffering fellow-subjects in South Africa; and their admiration of their moderation, courage, and half-sacrifice.

INTELLIGENCE has been received that the Metropolitan has decided to hear the cases of the Reverend A. Bonney and the Reverend Father Nicholson in Bombay on the 18th of February next. It is rumoured that he will be assisted by three other Indian Bishops as assessors.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s "Ville de la Ciotat," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 28th instant at 9 a.m.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Imperator," from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 28th instant and is due here on the 3rd February at daybreak.

The Royal Commission on Decentralization will arrive in Bombay on the 4th March next and not on the 4th April as originally intended.

THE proposed Commission of Enquiry into the Border Military Police in the N.-W Frontier Province will not meet until April as Colonel Maconochy has taken an extension of leave.

IT has been arranged to refund the Madras Railway Security to the employes in the Traffic Department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system.

MR. H. A. SAMS, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is likely to become Postmaster-General, Bengal, vice Mr. Hutchinson, proceeding on leave this spring.

THE Bombay Horse Show will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 18th, 19th (morning) and 20th February. First entries close on Saturday, February 8, and second and final entries, on Tuesday February 11.

THE "Pioneer" understands that Mr. H. D. Griffin, Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, will officiate on the Bench of the Allahabad High Court, until His Majesty's pleasure is known, when Sir William Burkitt retires early in April next.

MR. G. A. ANDERSON, Secretary to the Madras Government in the Railway Department, who is leaving India for good next month, has been appointed a Director of the Bengal-Nagpur Company, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Cleghorn.

THE London correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" cables that Mr. N. Don Martino de Zilva Wickremasinghe, Librarian and Assistant Keeper, Indian Institute, Oxford, and Epigraphist to the Ceylon Government Archaeological Survey has been appointed Professor of Pali and Prakrit, at Jesus College, Oxford.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

EDWIN DROOD.

Marriage under Water.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The event of the week has of course been Mr. Tree's production of "Edwin Drood," an adaptation by Mr. Comyns Carr of Charles Dickens' unfinished novel. The play, which has created a considerable stir, is nothing more than an extremely effective melodrama. Its success is largely due to some really remarkable acting. Mr. Tree's performance of Jasper is at once effective and restrained. He in no way exaggerates the Svengali aspect of the character. Mr. Basil Gill as Edwin Drood and Mr. Charles Quartermaine as Neville Landless have little or nothing to do, and do it quite competently. Mr. William Havilland's Mr. Grewgious is an able and truly Dickensy performance. Mr. G. W. Anson is a very quaint and amusing Durdles, and Mr. Frank Stanmore is so clever as the Deputy that one regrets he has not more to do. Miss Constance Collier makes a striking Helena Landless, and in very identical Rosa Bud depicted by Dickens. The Master must have seen her in some previous incarnation.

Mr. Comyns Carr's solution of the Mystery of Edwin Drood is certainly an ingenious one, and it provides Mr. Tree with an uncannily picturesque Svengali-ish character after his own heart. It seemed to me somehow, that the effects were not so startling as they might have been—that, in fact, the melodrama was insufficiently melodramatic. For this reason, I can scarcely anticipate that "Edwin Drood" will prove another "Trilby," or will hold in the Tree repertory a position similar to that of "The Bells" in the Irving repertory. But that is not to say that it may not serve its purpose excellently, and make a strong immediate appeal to the faithful public of His Majesty's Theatre.

THE WEEK.

The story of the week, so far as the variety theatres are concerned, is not, from the business point of view, a glad one. To put the facts plainly, there has, since the commencement of the year, been a very considerable falling-off in attendance despite the fact that, generally speaking, programmes have been of exceptional excellence for this time of the year. In this connexion it is interesting to note that managers are at some pains to account for the prevailing slackness which, in the view of some, is due to the sudden access of wintry weather, and, in the opinion of others, to the heavy drain upon the public purse caused by the allurements of pantomime. Of the two theories the latter is no doubt, the sounder. Thousands of amusement-seekers are at the present time devoting that portion of the family exchequer which is set apart for entertainment to the score or so of pantomimes raging in town and suburb, but the philosophical variety manager consoles himself with the reflection that presently (for sometime or other) pantomime will pall, and then the West-End homes of ballet and other things will get their own back. Meanwhile, about £2,000 a day is being laid out by the public in Christmas shows other those provided at the music-halls.

MARRIAGE UNDER WATER.

There appeared last week a dark, obscure, and foggily furtive suggestion that Mr. Oswald Stoll might at some time or other light upon the idea (originated in New York) of inviting an engaged couple to be married beneath the placid waters of the Hippodrome tank. The notion seems to have been acceptable, for the announcement has since been made that such a ceremony will take place as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be settled. To a section of the public the scheme has evidently made a strong appeal, for the Hippodrome people have received dozens of applications, not only from already engaged couples, but from young men and young women, each of whom is firmly convinced that he or she can find a companion willing to "go through with it." From a cursory glance at the letters received by the management it appears that, generally speaking, the tone of the applicants is to be expressed in the immortal phrase: "It's your money we want." In fact, one young man writes: "Please accept me, it's my only hope of ever getting married, and if I don't win that hundred I'm absolutely done for as far as a wedding goes."

Another gentleman hopes that if he and his are chosen, placards bearing the words "We are off to be married under water at the Hippodrome" will be affixed to the nuptial carriage, which recalls one of those nice, simple, quiet American weddings where "every possible precaution is taken to secure privacy." The cold, watery facts about this unobtrusive ceremony are that the conditions of selection are: I. References as to legal eligibility. II. Respectability. III. Appearance. IV. Physical fitness to stand the ordeal. (N. B.) The couple with homely faces and no previous convictions will stand at even money with the brace of beauties with a cloudy past, providing, of course, that both pairs are on the scratch mark as breath-holders.

MR. IRVING AND MR. ASCHE.

It was recently announced in various quarters that Mr. H. B. Irving would most probably have a season at the Garrick, primarily for the production of his new play, "Cæsar Borgia." It has to be said that this, unhappily, will not be possible. Difficulties arose concerning dates, and as Mr Irving was unable to acquire the Garrick until a period which he considered too late the negotiations have ended in nothing, and Mr. Irving will go off on tour next month. This, however, does not mean that he has abandoned the idea of a permanent London theatre. He is, in point of fact, looking forward to the time when his plans in that direction shall have matured.

Meanwhile, it would not be surprising to find the Garrick being used, during Mr. Bourchier's absence, for the production of another play by a popular author. An extremely interesting announcement may have to be made within the next week or so concerning this particular piece.

It is good news that Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton may again be seen in joint management at His Majesty's, and if not at His Majesty's then a another West-End theatre in a few months' time. Upon the season just concluded at Mr. Tree's house they look back with pride, for it will be memorable as marking one of the most beautiful Shakespearean revivals within the memory of the oldest playgoer. During their forthcoming tour Mr. Asche and Miss Brayton will, as originally announced in this column, produce Mr. Frank Stayton's mediæval comedy, "Two Pins," and upon their return to town they will produce the stage version of Mr. Stanley Weyman's famous novel, "Count Hannibal," some interesting details of which originally appeared in "The Tribune."

"BIG BILL."

Mr. George Fawcett, who has come so us from America to play Big Bill, a "puncher," in Mr. Waller's production of 'The White Man," at the Lyric, is a large, genial American, who of late years has made a special feature of "Western" parts. This will be his first appearance on the stage in this country, but it will, in all probability, not be his last, for he has plays in his wallet, and if things can be fixed we may see them.

FOOTBALL.

Your Association footballer is no exotic, and so last week grounds as hard as flint did not, as might have been expected, seriously interfere with the usual weekly programme. Indeed, except for the match at Liverpool, where fog hung heavily over the Anfield district, every one of the First League games was brought to a conclusion.

There were many surprising results. We have Woolwich Arsenal, after being overwhelmed at Sheffield and Sunderland, beating Bristol City, a great side of fighters, in the West Country; Chelsea resplendent at Bramall-lane against Sheffield United; Sunderland hopelessly outclassed at Trent Bridge; and Notts Forest making a point at Middlesbrough. And in the Southern League, Queen's Park Rangers won anyhow gainst New Brompton; the desperately struggling Brentford lost on their own ground to Bristol Rovers; and Plymouth Argyle were defeated by the only goal scored in their match with Swindon.

Various positions were reshuffled as the outcome of Saturday's games. Of course, Manchester United are first in the race for the championship in the premier division of the English League, but Newcastle United, by virtue of their narrow victory at St. James's Park against Sheffield Wednesday, jump to the second position, with the Yorkshiremen third; Bury, who drew with Bolton Wanderers, are fourth; Manchester City, having conquered Everton fifth; and Bristol City sixth.

Considering the unprofitable holiday Woolwich Arsenal have spent, they may be considered comfortably off with twenty-two point's out of twenty-three matches; and Chelsea, remembering their many early failures, must be commended for a brilliant recovery, which has brought them only one point fewer than their neighbours at Plumstead.

There is only a difference of three points between Derby County, who hold the leadership of the Second Division, and Fulham, who fill the sixth place; but in the Southern League Queen's Park Rangers, whose splendid consistency and really excellent football have been an outstanding feature of the London season, are three marks ahead of Bradford, who have pushed in front of Plymouth, and they have a match in hand.

R. C.

SOME RECENT THEOSOPHIC TEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Might I make a further reference to that fourth Article? "He ascended into Heaven, and there sitteth, until He return to judge all men at the last day." Where is this Heaven? In my heart. Who sitteth there? The Christos, the Logos, for which is our Christian terminology we have no name. He, our Highest Lord, a spark of the Supreme, ever willing, ever ready to respond through the spiritual body of the Lord Jesus, to any good desire expressed or thought by each, is the First Person of our bodily Trinity. My "last day" is the day of my death, when in an instant of time the whole of my past life, passed as in a picture before my eyes, and the Christos in my heart judges me. We have many examples of this in the records of the apparently drowned."

I have given one illustration from St. Paul upon "sowing and reaping." I will give another. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. He that soweth to his bodily passions shall in his body reap his due punishment. He that soweth to his higher aspirations shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. And be not weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. Therefore let us do good unto all men."

We have no word in Western languages to express this wonderful illustration of the results of good and evil doing. There is no escape from what we do. The Christos within saves us from future evil, i. e., He puts us on a new path, but we have to experience in our bodies the results of what we have done whether good or evil. Hence it has been found necessary to appropriate the Sanskrit word "Karma," (root "kar," pronounced "kerr," the "a" as in her, the "rr," guttural as in Scotch), which in all Indian Vernaculars is used to express "what follows from doing." It is common enough in English as a compound, e.g., tin-ker, a worker in tin.

Note the word "everlasting" in the above quotation "everlasting life." Also "everlasting fire." Theologians used to interpret it as an infinite mathematical eternity, a never ending hell. Now our translators are more merciful. In the Revised Version the word "ever," "ever and ever" is translated "for the age," "for the ages," the Greek word aion "an age" meaning a period of time, long or short as the case may be. See how this more merciful and more loving teaching works. A man dies a suicide, in an accident, in plague, is murdered. No time for repentance, for reaping the good, for expiating the evil actions of his past life. How about his murderer caught in the act and hanged? They are all God's creatures, children of "Our Heavenly Father," who loves all with an equal love. The only space for repentance is in a new earth life, repeated may be for many times, just so often as is necessary and no oftener.

It is all taught in the New Testament. I have given three illustrations. I will now give a fourth. The whole of Rev. XX. Please understand that the Bible, and especially the Revelation describes, in historical language may be, the life of an individual Ego, always intended to be understood symbolically, so as to instruct every one to whom those Scriptures have been or will be a reality. The good man goes to heaven for a long period, typified by one thousand years. While he is there, the Angel of the Lord shuts up the Devil, the Tempter that was within him, so that his heavenly life is an assimilation of his past good experiences, he reigns with the Christos a thousand years. This period ended, he reincarnates in a new baby body. His old Devil is then let loose. As the infant grows into manhood, the "nations" symbolical of our thousand good and evil passions, dominate the man. His recent heavenly life gives him power to withstand the Tempter, he lives a new and good earth life, fighting against Temptations, abstaining from evil, keeping his foot upon the head of the Serpent. These lives are repeated so often as is necessary for the advancement of the human race in strength and wisdom, goodness, beauty, truth.

The above illustration applies only to the man of wisdom who has lived the alloted term of earth life. But the infant, the suicide, the victim of accident, of early death, the evil liver, the drunkard, the debauchee, the gambler, the trifler, the rich spendthrift have no desires for a higher life than they are enjoying, and they return quickly for further experiences of their loves. The man reaps what he has sown until he has had enough of it, and hopes for a better life, when the Christos within is at once ready to help him higher up Jacob's ladder.

Karma and Reincarnation are thus the factors which dominate our lives; each life helps us to gain new wisdom to deny ourselves evil, and learn to choose only the good.

I will end this letter with a reference to some Theosophical Teaching first given out in H. P. B's "Secret Doctrine" written twenty-five years ago, and first published in 1888 after her death. In that book the latter name was omitted, and was represented by three asterisks. After the appearance of Jesus in the temple as a boy of twelve, he was no more publicly seen till his baptism by John at thirty years of age. As He rose out of the water after His immersion, the Ego of Jesus left His body, and the Ego of a still Higher Initiate took His place. This Higher Initiate dwelt in the body of Jesus the remaining three years of His life, gave out the teaching and performed the so-called miracles of powers. No one would notice the difference, the body, voice and brain being that of Jesus, the change being internal only in the greater powers of teaching and of healing spiritual, moral and physical disease. These powers are possible and will be possible to all who have gained and will gain the needful experiences in many re-incarnations, accompanied by full submission to the Will of the Supreme Lord within the heart. The three years of earth life was all that was needed, because this Higher Initiate was more fully experienced. As to the teaching and powers, it is all given out in the last four verses of St. Mark's Gospel. This Higher Initiate was the latest Incarnation of the Lord Buddha, who thus become a wonderful union in spiritual teaching of "East and West."

In "Esoteric Christianity" by Mrs. Annie Besant there is much more about the Early Life of Jesus between twelve and thirty years of age, and of His later life on His Resurrection, and for one hundred years thereafter when in personal charge, in His spiritual body, of the Infant Christian Church. With this difference. The incident is described in full detail, but you will not find in that book the name of the "Higher Initiate," who entered the body of Jesus. That name was first given out and the whole incident re-described in a recent lecture delivered by Mrs. Besant and printed in a Theosophical Magazine in July of last year. Being publicly printed, it is not obligatory on me to keep the name secret.

No one of course is bound to believe this. It is good enough for me. Why? because it agrees exactly with the teaching of The Buddha. Read the Sermon on the Mount, the whole of the fifth, sixth and seventh chapters of St Mathew's Gospel, the whole of the Gospel of St John. Jesus called His twelve disciples, and gave them power, powers to heal physical and spiritual diseases, and on the second occasion after His Resurrection, pardon me for calling it His Re-incarnation in His psychic or etheric or astral body, he said to them "Go ye into all the world and preach the good news to the whole creation." These were the exact words used by The Buddha to his disciples six hundred years previously. He taught them in India to make the word include animals as well as men, and was thus the first teacher of abstinence from flesh food. We find no such detail in the Gospels, the Greek word for 'creature' and creation is the same. The West, may be, was not sufficiently advanced. The wheat-eating Greeks and Romans had become riotous eaters of flesh. I have found in one place only in one of the Gospels in its Greek form the very word "Tathagata" which was used as a term of affection by the Buddha to His Inner Circle of disciples and used in the same sense by Jesus to the Twelve.

D. GOSTLING.

NORTH SEA FOG-BOUND.

SHIPPING ENTIRELY STOPPED.

Railway Steamer's Passengers' Fate.

FOOD SUPPLY RUNS OUT.

ANTWERP SUFFERS HEAVILY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.*

The Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer "Chelmsford" has been five days outside Flushing in an impenetrable fog.

The passengers have suffered from cold and hunger, the provisions having given out.

Only five vessels have entered the Scheldt within a week.

Hundreds are waiting to enter.

The loss to Antwerp is immense.

HOME RAILWAYS.

The Great Northern and Central Amalgamation.

BOARD OF TRADE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Board of Trade opposes the projected working agreement between the Great Northern and Great Central Railways, which the shareholders have approved, on the ground that it is tantamount to an amalgamation.

The Board of Trade also contends that the agreement should be accompanied by a revision of rates.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Attorney and Solicitor-Generalships.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

It is officially announced that Sir W. Robson has been appointed Attorney-General and Mr. Samuel Evans, M. P., Solicitor-General.

ROYAL VISIT TO DENMARK.

LONDON, JANUARY 25, 12-55 P. M.*

The King and Queen of England will pay a visit to Denmark and Norway in February.

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

Arrival at Amsterdam.

A YEAR'S WORK.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.*

The Cullinan Diamond has arrived at Amsterdam, and has been placed in safe premises.

Messrs. Asscher and Company have been entrusted with the cutting of the diamond which will occupy one year.

The stone is guarded by police unceasingly.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Health Improving.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.*

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is recovering from his recent chill.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was able to preside at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Another Bank in Trouble.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.*

A despatch from New York states that owing to a severe run on the National Bank of North America, the Comptroller-General of Currency has been asked to assume charge.

The Bank has a capital of two million dollars.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Vote of Confidence in the Government.

LONDON, JANUARY 26, 7-20 P. M.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 436 votes against 51.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

Officials and Socialism.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Anti-Socialist, Mr. Henderson, has been appointed Chairman of the Labour Party, and the Anti-Socialist, Mr. Barnes, vice-Chairman.

The Socialist, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, becomes Secretary!

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Commercial Treaty Signed.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

A despatch from Washington states that a Treaty has been signed, conceding to France a 20 per cent. reduction in the duties on champagne and other sparkling wines, in return for the French Minimum Tariff.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

The Suez Route is reported through to Alexandria on one wire.

* Delayed in transmission.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Speech from the Throne.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

His Majesty the King opened Parliament with full ceremony this afternoon.

The Royal procession received an enthusiastic welcome from the crowds lining the route.

His Majesty, in his speech from the Throne, said:—

"The visit of the Kaiser and German Empress was a source of great pleasure to me and to the Queen.

"Their cordial reception by the people was warmly appreciated and cannot fail to confirm the friendly relations existing between the two nations.

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue friendly."

The speech mentions the Anglo-Russian Convention by which the two Governments have been able, notwithstanding disturbances and complications in Persia, to maintain a peaceful policy.

"My Government has joined the Governments of France, Germany and Russia in a treaty for preserving the integrity of Norway. The treaty will be published in due course."

"My Government is considering the question of inviting the leading maritime nations to a Conference in London to settle certain important points of international law for the guidance of the Hague Prize Court."

The speech continues:—

"The condition of Christians and Musculmans in Macedonia has not improved and bands of different nationalities continue a campaign of violence giving cause for serious anxiety.

"The Powers have agreed to present to Turkey a scheme to improve the judiciary and Great Britain has made further proposals to the Sultan and the Great Powers for dealing effectually with the principal causes of disturbance."

The speech trusts that the negotiations proceeding between King Leopold at the Belgian Government will secure the humane administration in the Congo and hopes that the friendly reference to the Hague Tribunal of questions relating to the Newfoundland fisheries, which are pending between Great Britain and the United States, will remove a longstanding source of difficulty.

His Majesty sincerely laments that owing to the failure of the rains in parts of India last year, a scarcity, accompanied by much sickness, has arisen.

"Prompt and well considered measures of relief have been taken, and the situation has been faced both by the stricken people and by my officers, with courage and hope."

The speech states that proposals for making better provision for old age will be submitted in connection with this year's financial arrangements and announces Bills to amend the Licensing and Education laws, to regulate labour in mines, for the housing of the working classes, to extend University Education in Ireland, and to establish a Port authority for London.

The Scottish Land Bill which was rejected in 1907 will be re-submitted.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

First Use of the Anglo-Russian Convention

PROTEST TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

With reference to the occupation of Sujbulak by the Turks, the Porte denies that it is a violation of Persian territory.

Great Britain and Russia have made fresh representations to the Porte, at the same time counselling it to avoid conflict.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Russia is strengthening her frontier guards near the scene of the Kurdish invasion of Persia.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Settlement in Sight.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Baron Hayashi announced, in the Japanese Diet that the Agreement made with Canada did not affect Japan's prestige and that a settlement with the United States was in sight.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Relations Improving.

THE PEACEFUL GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, JANUARY 28, 12-35. p.m.

At a banquet given in Paris, on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday, the German Ambassador, in his speech, said that Franco-German relations were becoming gradually more cordial, and that he rejoiced at the rapprochement to which M. Falliers, supported by his Ministers, had contributed.

The increase of the German Navy, he said, was a guarantee of peace.

THE LEPER MISSION.

Appeal for Famine Stricken Sufferers.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Sir James Bourdillon and other Vice-Presidents of the Lepers Mission have made an appeal to the public for funds, especially on the ground of the scarcity in India.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Mr. Deakin on Universal Military Training.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Mr. Deakin, speaking at the celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the Commonwealth, dealt with the question of Australian defence, and advocated strongly universal military training for the whole of Australian manhood.

He also urged the establishment of a local flotilla, which would supplement the Imperial Squadron in Australian waters.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The New Indian Loan is now quoted at 2 ⅛ premium.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The deaths are announced of Colonel Torriano, a Crimean and Mutiny Veteran, and of the Archbishop of Paris.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JANUARY, 29.

The Governor during has journey to Ahmedabad left the train at Dakor to take a motor car run through the Kaira District. His Excellency was met by the Collector and by Mr Kennedy, Inspector General of Police, now in this District, by Mr. Stanley Assistant Superintendent of Police, and numerous native officials. Dakor is a small town of nearly ten thousand people with a temple of note, with formerly great revenues which were assigned in fee simple by the Peishwas His Excellency from Dakor proceeded to Mududha, a little town of nearly nine thousand people, with a small municipality which the people desire to have abolished for the usual reason that nearly all their rates go to maintain schools and a dispensary which would be equally there if there were no Municipality and no rates so that there is little left for real Municipal conveniences, such as metalling and lighting the streets. Here a number if native gentlemen were presented to His Excellency.

Mehmadabad, the next town reached, has about eight thousand people with a new elective Municipality. Mr. Bishop, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, met the party at Nariad. In the course of his tour His Excellency inspected the village of Vantval and breakfasted at the Collector of Kaira's bungalow and received an address from the Kaira Mahagairs as already wired

The Governor received a great reception at Ahmedabad yesterday and this morning before breakfast, he visited the mosques and tombs for which the city is famous Dada Hari's well which has flights of steps and gallaries descending to the water and which has no equal in Gujerat and the Ahmedabad Shah's mosque and the conqueror of Gujerat's first mosque were both visited by the Governor. This is a splendid specimen of mixed Hindoo and Mahomedan architecture. The famous Jumna Masjid of course greatly attracted the visitors from Bombay. This fine edifice which was completed in 1423 and is one of thelargest building in India. The minarets which formerly adorned the Musjid fell in the earthquake of 1818 The interior, contains three hundred and thirty pillars, ranged in magnificiently aisles and supporting at intervals domes of converging stones, the interrors and pendents of which are adorned with the most delicate fretwork. The Kibles or portion to which all turn in prayer are inlaid with coloured marbles. The tomb of Ranee Sipri and the Queen's tomb were also greatly admired, as were also the tomb of the slave of Shah Ahmed Sidi Syed. The tomb of the great Emperor Ahmed Shah greatly fascinated the visitors.

Honours.

At five o'clock this afternoon His Excellency drove down from the Commissioner's bungalow where he is staying to the city to lay the foundation stone of the new Technical School. The Governor took the opportunity of presenting the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire to Mr. Madhavlal, a rich cotton mill owner of this city. The honour was announced in the last birthday

His Excellency leaves Ahmedabad to-morrow on a brief trip in the Mofusil.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIR ROBERT HART.

Promotion on Going on Leave.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Sir Robert Hart has been granted two years' leave, and is promoted to the rank of President of the Board.

Sir Robert Bredon will be Acting Inspector-General.

CAPE COLONY ELECTIONS.

Great Dutch Victory.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Elections for the Cape Legislative Council have resulted in a signal victory for the Dutch Party.

TRANSVAAL TREASURY BONDS.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The tenders for the issue of £500,000 of Transvaal Treasury Bonds amounted to £4,062,000.

The average price obtained was £98-8-5½.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Enormous Expenditure on Rebuilding.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Russian Naval Programme provides for an expenditure of nineteen millions sterling annually, for twelve years, for rebuilding.

THE M. C. C. TOUR.

Tasmanian Match Stopped by Rain.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The return match between the M. C. C. eleven and Tasmania, was stopped by rain and was left drawn.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Death of a Native Chief.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The death has occurred of the Raja of Nanpara from cholera at Mecca.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE JACKSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 29.

Mr. George Jackson, a well known pleader, and financier of the Talookdars in Oudh, died to-day leaving a large fortune to his sons and daughters.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Accused Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28,

Sir Andrew Fraser has commuted as an act of clemency the sentence of death on Shaik Yasin, passed by the Sessions Judge of Mazaffarpur, and confirmed by the Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

The departure of Sir Louis Dane to take up the Punjab Lieutenant-Governorship at Lahore has been postponed for a few days presumably in connection with the Tibet Negotiations.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

It may not be generally known to the European public that what is called Servants of India Society has been started by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale for the purpose of imparting a knowledge of the political, economic and social condition of India to a select band of young men who may be willing to dedicate their lives to the service of their motherland. The object is creditable to the patriotism of the founder, and honourable to those who will devote themselves to the cause. They will have to abjure self to a great extent, and to serve their fellow-men on a modest pittance. So long as Mr. Gokhale is at the head of the Society to instruct and inspire his disciples, we may be pretty sure that they will not go wrong,—that, at all events, their mission will not degenerate into an insidious and mischievous propaganda. The goal aimed at is self-government. But it is recognized as an aspiration to be realized in the remote future, when the country has fitted itself for it. It is recognized that the country cannot reasonably expect to be granted autonomy at once, that it has to be worked and striven for, and that, as a condition precedent, the nation must attain the full statur of its manhood, which they can only reach by a long course of discipline and by slow degrees. There will always be a difference of opinion as to whether self-government will be possible for India at any period, and whether England will ever consent to her self-effacement, so far as her greatest and most valuable dependency is concerned. But we are anticipating a contingency which the promoters of the Society themselves hold to be exceedingly remote, and if they desire to have it before them as an abstract ideal, there is no present need to quarrel with them. Whether the object is feasible or not, some of the means which are contemplated for qualifying the people for its attainment are, in themselves, quite unexceptionable. The education of the masses is the principal plank in their platform, and here they are actually at one with the Government which is in earnest about free primary education, and which will further be ready to make it compulsory when it is found that the country is ripe for it. Knowledge and enlightenment must be the precursors of political freedom, and as the people will advance in intelligence, the Government will extend it to them, subject always to the maintenance of the British supremacy unimpaired. The Servants of India Society propose to employ strictly constitutional methods, and so far from its spirit being that of rancour and antipathy to the alien rule, it starts with a frank acknowledgment of the good it has done to the people. If the association had been inspired by bigotry and fanaticism, it would have confined its activities within a narrow grove, and become only an instrument for the promotion of questionable agitation. Mr. Gokhale's organization will not restrict itself to politics alone, but will aim at a co-ordinate development of the country, moral, political and economic. Even on the side of politics, the missionaries, who will be sent out by the Society, must abstain from mere polemics, and heated discussions on current topics. They must work on a higher plane. Their aim is not immediate; their success is not for the hour. Their work will primarily have an educative value. It will lie in an enunciation of doctrines and principles, not in the rousing of passions. They must act like so many political hermits having no concern in the topics of the moment or the passions of the hour.

"ET TU BRUTE!"

In my contribution of last week, I noted the significance of Mr. Tilak's speech thanking the Governor, on behalf his brother journalists, for the opportunity he had given them of visiting the Parel Laboratory. While he cordially appreciated the sympathy which animated His Excellency, he carefully refrained from committing himself to an unmistakeable advocacy of the plague prophylactic. His conduct has nevertheless, created dismay among his followers in Bengal and elsewhere. I find from some of the Bengal papers that the telegraphic announcement respecting his strange and inexplicable action was regarded at first by his partisans as a fabrication invented by his enemies with the object of discrediting him in the eyes of his admirers. But when they found that the facts were but too true, that Mr. Tilak, hot and reeking from the Congress, had accepted the invitation of the Governor and had actually presented himself before him like any ordinary minion of the press, and that, worse than all, he had capped his grievous backsliding with a vote of thanks, even to the representative of the Government he hates—they were overwhelmed with shame and sorrow. "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!," they seemed to exclaim. They never doubted that he, Mr. Tilak, would even allow his patriotism to be contaminated with the base alloy of sense and reason, that he would allow the purity of his principles to be defiled by his moral support of anything done or devised by the alien. His partisans are disappointed that he is not so thorough-bred and wholehearted an Irreconcileable as they might wish and as, indeed, they had been taught to expect. But it is permissible to the world to view his lapse in quite a different light. It may come to believe that in public life Mr. Tilak is capable of lucid intervals, and that there is, after all, some hope for him. Mr. Tilak may revert forthwith to his consistently uncompromising attitude He may even argue that he has never deflected from his purpose, and he may soothe his friends with the assurance that it is impossible for the sturdy stalwart to unbend, and that he never did unbend to the enemy. But if he is wise, he will take a lesson and a warning from these ominous mutterings. He may couple with this incident, the angry and intolerant interjection of his followers at Surat, when he just hinted to them the propriety of fighting with constitutional weapons at the Congress. He must see that if he wishes to maintain his character and reputation with the rabble, he must accept their own ideal. They will suffer no deviation, however slight, on his part, into sense and sobriety.

IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

The reply of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the invitation of Government to submit its views on the improvement and expansion of the city is likely to be actively criticized by the native community. Its proposal for the removal of the Towers of Silence from Malabar Hill to Worli, although tentatively made, will be resented by the Parsis. If the Chamber's suggestion that it should be carried out with the consent of the community interested were to be accepted, the Government must wait till the Greek calends. The Parsis are deeply sensitive on the question; the barest suggestion in times past for the appropriation of the grounds to mundane uses has been sufficient to upset them; and they would never consent to what they would feel as a sacrilege too horrible to contemplate. The question must, at all events, be postponed till the Parsis have gone in bodily for cremation,—a very remote contingency! Worli affords one of the finest building sites in the city. It is neglected, because of the pumping station which discharges the drainage of the city into the sea, and fouls a splendid foreshore. If the nuisance can be got rid of, a large area will be available for the construction of pretty villas for the occupation of the richer classes. The Chamber has revived its pet proposal to abolish the B. B. and C. I. Railway line south of Grant Road. I fail altogether to recognize the claim made on its behalf by the more eager among its advocates that it is really the crux of the whole problem of the improvement of Bombay, and that the abolition of the line will furnish the magic key to its solution. The daily traffic between Grant Road and Church Gate is enormous; the intermediate stations are convinient centres for the people; and the diversion of the traffic to the Victoria Terminus will occasion much trouble and hardship to them. The concentration, besides, of the traffic along both the trunk lines in one spot is not favourably regarded by some of the railway authorities themselves, who foresee in it a number of practical difficulties which will scarcely occur to the ordinary layman. The substitution of the electric tram for the railway will only perpetuate in another form the obstruction which is condemned by the opponents of the railroad. The proposal is objectionable, not only on the ground of inconvenience, but also on the ground of the enhanced cost it will entail, as admitted by the Chamber; and it must not be forgotten that an overwhelming majority of the passengers belong to a class which can ill afford to pay what will amount to a tax for the ease and comfort of the rich. The railway might stand where it is and yet the fine crescent may be utilized for residential quarters for the well-to-do, if a portion of the Back Bay were reclaimed, leaving alone, for the present, the grand scheme of connecting the Colaba extremity with Malabar Point. It would appear as if the Chamber would like to locate certain areas for the bulk of the labouring and middle classes, if it were possible and feasible to do so. Although it dismisses the idea as impracticable, the merest suggestion of fixing down the humbler classes to particular areas is disconcerting as reminding one of Transvaal methods. The Chamber has dwelt upon the whole question from its own point of view, and mainly in the interests of the class whom its represents. Other representative bodies will naturally put forward their own opinion, and out of a conglomeration of contending interests and varying views, the Government will have to evolve a scheme, which, while it may demand, here and there, a sacrifice of particular interests, will promote the greatest good of the greatest number.

BLACK AND WHITE.

"Herr Horn, Governor of Togoland, a German possession in Africa, was recently dismissed from the office for having caused the death of a native. The sentence has since been reduced to a fine of £15. Horn will be transferred to another possession."—Daily Paper.

Thus the anti-climax is reached, step by step. A sadder tale, unrelieved by any redeeming feature, it would be hard to compress within so few lines. The Governor of a Possession, charged with its peace and order, himself kills a native, and the crime is condoned by his masters. He was, indeed, dismissed in the first instance, in the heat of the moment. But when the temporary fit of humanity had passed away, it was thought, on cooler reflection, that the punishment, inadequate as it was, in all conscience, was too heavy for the offence, and that the murder would be sufficiently avenged by a fine When the white man acquires the territory of a coloured race, he justifies himself by saying that he is there on a noble mission to raise and uplift them to a better and purer life. To violate their elementary notions of right and justice, by treating their lives as of little account, is not the best way of attaining this object. The Germans are still novices in the art of colonization, and will be liable, from lack of experience, to make mistakes which the British, who have grown adepts in it, will almost instinctively avoid. When the Germans have learnt, in course of time, to perceive that even the black humanity committed to their charge has some fundamental rights, such cruel injustice will not be possible.

DION.

INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

A Brilliant Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The investiture of the Indian Orders at Government House to-night was a most brilliant affair The function took place in a large shamiana half of which was hung in yellow and the rest in blue, lighted with chandeliers and electric light. The Viceroy sat under a crimson canopy and Lady Minto occupied a small dais on his right hand. There was a wealth of colour and the processions were highly imposing. Sir Louis Dane and his Lieutenant, Mr. A. R. Jelf, performed their duties admirably and so excellant were the arrangements on the ground that the function was over in an hour without the slightest crush or delay. About fourteen hundred persons attended. The Viceroy first invested Mr. Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal with the insignia of a K. C. S. I. and decorated Colonel Goad and Messrs. Barrow, Slacke, Atkinson and Lyon of the Indian Civil Service with the C. S. I. His Excellency then invested the Maharaja of Kota, Viscount Kitchener and Nawab of Rampur with the G.C.I.E., and Nawab Faiyas Ali Khan of Pahasu and Raja Bane Singh of Rajgarh with the K. C. I. E, and decorated Mr. Frederick Palmer, Nawab Bahram Khan, Sbrimant Anandrao Gaekwar, the Hon. Mr. P. S. S. Aiyar, Lieut-Colonel Maclaughlin, V. D., Colonel Birdwood. Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Mr. Grant, Sao Mawng, Mr K. S. M. Dawbwa of Yawng Hwe, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Hamid Uz Safar Khan, Major John Norman Macleod, Mr. Elworthy with the C.I.E.

After the investitures of the Orders were concluded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medals of the First Class for public service in India were presented to the Reverend E. Guilford of the Church Missionary Society and Honorary Captain James Morrison, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

The Factory Labour Commission took evidence to-day at the Town Hall. Mr. J. B. Strain of Messrs Bird and Co., was opposed to the limitation of the working hours of adult males by legislation. He suggested 18 hours a day in shifts as at present in jute mills. There was no occasion for women to work at night. There should be no change in the age limit for children. The parents would object to this nor should certificates of age be insisted upon. Factory owners should not be obliged to provide elementary schools at their own expense. Generally he considered the present arrangements quite sufficient for the enforcement of the provisions of the Factory Act From enquiries made by him there was no demand in the part of the workers for any change in their position or hours of working except that all would be glad if shorter hours with the present wages. Mr. A. Wighton, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, was of the same opinion as Mr. Strain in all essential matters and his evidence covered much the same ground.

THE "NAVASAKTI" CASE.

Hearing Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

The hearing of the seditious case against the "Navasakti" was commenced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 124 A., I.P.C., The defence pleader admitted the publication. After the examination of Superintendent Ellis and the Inspector Gupta as to the search of the Press premises and arrest of the Printer of the Government Bengali translator who translated the articles forming the charge and the Manager of the paper, the further hearing was adjourned to Monday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The following Officers have been appointed Specialists in the prevention of disease, and have been posted to the Laboratories noted against their names:—Lieutenant H. A. Knight, I. M. S., Brigade Laboratory, Ambala; Captain Y. H. Douglas, R. A. M. C., Brigade Laboratory, Secunderabad.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 29.

The date of the withdrawal of the troops from the Chumbi Valley has not yet been fixed, the 62nd Punjabis are the regiment providing the detachment there.

Colonel Benson, I. M. S., has been appointed to officiate as P. M. O., Secunderabad Division, from 1st February vice Colonel Walkins proceeding on leave, and Lieut Colonel Armstron officiates for P. M. O., Aden Brigade.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

Consideration of the Madras Estates Land Bill having practically concluded yesterday His Excellency the President adjourned the meeting to 17th proximo.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A RECONCILIATION.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

LORD ELGIN'S HALF-HEARTED INTERVENTION.

MR. SMUTS' DENIAL DISBELIEVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 28

Notwithstanding the denial by Mr. Smuts, there is a strong belief at Johannesburg that a solution of the Asiatic deadlock is impending.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Mr. Smuts, speaking at Pretoria, said he should not be surprised if the Asiatics shortly recognized that their position was an impossible one.

The Government still offered to register Asiatics, if they volunteered en masse.

The time, he said, had come for the rest of South Africa, to advise Natal in the strongest terms regarding the increase of Asiatics in Natal, otherwise the whole of South Africa would be overrun by them.

A bluebook has been published dealing with the Transvaal Asiatic question.

Lord Elgin, writing on 9th May, says that while not justified in resisting the general will of the Colony, the Imperial Government does not consider the Asiatic Law Amendment Act to be a satisfactory settlement.

The Colonial Secretary hopes that a concession will be made to Indian sentiment in the matter of finger-prints.

Lord Selborne, replying on July 8th, says that a system in which the people of India apparently contentedly acquiesce, cannot be intolerable elsewhere.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Lord Elgin, in September, requested the views of the India and Foreign Offices on the Immigrants Restriction Act.

Mr. Morley, writing on November 11th, says that the Indian Government is strongly opposed to the measure, and hopes that Lord Elgin, will impress on the Transvaal, the strong objection from an Imperial standpoint, of excluding Indians from a portion of the Empire.

Mr. Morley urges the provision of temporary permits, to prevent such a gross scandal as the exclusion of Ruling Chiefs and distinguished Indians and Asiatics.

Lord Selborne, replying to Lord Elgin on this point, said that the Transvaal was willing that such Asiatics should give their signature.

Sir Edward Grey, writing to Lord Elgin, dwells on the possibility of conflict with foreign states and suggests that the non-disallowance of the Act should be made conditional on the Transvaal undertaking to limit the powers of the Act to persons convicted of offences.

Lord Elgin, writing on November 27th to Lord Selborne, regrets that the Transvaal is not content with the Education Test, and declares that the powers of expulsion are unprecedented in colonial legislation.

Lord Elgin reluctantly accepts the Act provided that assurances are given with reference to distinguished Asiatics and the limitation of expulsion.

Lord Selborne, replying on December 3rd, gives these Assurances.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, convened by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff, was held in the Town Hall last evening to consider the question of the treatment of His Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects in South Africa, and to give expression to the strong feeling prevalent throughout the whole country in regard to it. Every part of the large Hall was densely packed, and many hundreds of those present had to content themselves with barely standing room. Some of the leading members of the community, as they appeared on the platform, on which were accommodated influential and prominent citizens, especially His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shan, Aga Khan, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, and others, were enthusiastically greeted with repeated rounds of cheers. From the moment the Sheriff of Bombay rose to read the notice addressed to him, down to the close of the proceedings the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity were manifested. The meeting was, upon the whole, one of the most successful ever held in the Bombay Town Hall.

Among those present were: Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, the Hon'ble Sir Ferozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Sassoon David, Kt., Sir Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir, Kt., Sir Balchandra Khrisna, Kt., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. C. H Armstrong, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare, the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Tanley Reed, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Bamonji D. Petit, Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Khan Bahadur Darrashaw R. Chichgar, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Cowasji, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Dhanjibhoy B. Petit, Mr. N. V Mandlik, Mr. Kaji Kahiruddin, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Jehangir B. P. Petit, Mr. R. B. Mazumdar and others

Mr. Dwarakadas Dharmsey, Sheriff of Bombay, opened the proceedings by reading the requisition sent to him to convene the meeting, and called upon those present to elect their Chairman.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, seconded by Sir Sassoon David, His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, who received an ovation on rising to address the meeting, said: Mr. Sheriff and gentlemen, before proceeding with the business of the meeting it is my duty to read a letter that I have just received from the veteran Indian patriot, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—(applause) writes: "I am very sorry I am unable to be present at the public meeting to-day but I am in entire sympathy with its object, and I hope the meeting will be a success." I have also received a letter from Sir Adamji Peerbhai—(applause) expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman, then addressing the meeting, said:—Mr. Sheriff and citizens of Bombay, I am glad to say that we meet here to-day in no partizan or sectional spirit, but the presence of representative men of every community and race, and the names of those prominent gentlemen who have signed the requisition to the Sheriff, are the proofs of the catholicity, of interests that we represent. Again, the representative character of the meeting recently held in London, under the presidency of an ex-Viceroy of India, Lord Ampthill (applause) shows that not only have the Indians united in protesting against the harsh and unfair treatment meted out to their fellow-subjects in South Africa, but they have been warmly supported in their efforts by distinguished Englishmen of all parties and classes and schools of thought. Neither do we ask for any great or revolutionary change in the policy of the Imperial Government towards an autonomous colony to open its door to unrestricted Asiatic immigration. Of course, as Asiatics, as Indians, as loyal British subjects, we feel naturally most strongly our exclusion from any country when that exclusion is based on the fact of our "dark skins" and racial prejudices. (Hear, hear.) But gentlemen, there is a wider and bigger question underlying the policy of self-governing Colonies and America towards Asiatic immigration that is not concerned with the immediate object of the meeting. Some day no doubt, the great economic, moral and political forces, which modern conditions have brought into existence will naturally solve that tremendous problem. Meanwhile, we are immediately concerned here with the Transvaal Government that has deliberately passed laws which can have no other object than that of driving out, bag and baggage, such unfortunate British Indian subjects as are already in that country or compelling them to submit to degrading conditions and go through formalities that at once place them on the level of criminals. Formerly the Boer Government had a very strict law against Asiatics and against Indians, requiring payment of regular fees for holding licenses for trading. That law prevented Indians from owning any real property permanently and having any real interest in the country. That old law, though as Indians we deny its justice and its humanity would be ample protection for the White settlers of the Colony against any great influx of Indians and would safeguard Whites against being economically pushed to the wall by Indian competition. But, Gentlemen, it is quite clear that the object of the White population in the Colonies is not to prevent other Indians from going there, but to drive away those unfortunate persons, who, through their long residence, through thrift and honest labour, and their law-abiding, peaceful and loyal character have won for themselves the absolute right of residence. Their labour has, among other beneficial results, contributed to the economic development of the Colony.

LOYALITY OF INDIANS.

Only a few years ago, for the sake of peace, and in order to show their readiness to meet even the severe demands of His Majesty's High Commissioner they came forward for voluntary registration because they believed in the assurance of the High Commissioner that once they had registered themselves, their position would be established and that no further registration would be required But to our utter astonishment and dismay, there has since been passed on them most degrading and offensive law—a law that no self-respecting human being can accept or comply with without outraging his feelings (Hear, hear). The old law, obnoxious in itself, could be tolerated, even though it closed the avenues of wealth and position to Indians; but this new Transvaal Registration Act deprives us of our manhood and places us on the footing of an inferior race—a stigma which we do not deserve. The Indian soldiers have been a very valuable asset to the State. They have fought worthily side by side with the flower of the British Army and for the flag of England; they distinguished themselves for bravery, won laurels on the battle-field, and sacrificed their lives in the service of their King and their country Indian students have held their own with the best products of the English Universities. Indian mathematicians and men of science, and Indian doctors and jurists have proved themselves worthy of their European rivals in various intellectual walks of life. (Hear, hear) Lord Curzon once called Indian Princes the colleagues and partners of the Imperial Government in the responsibility of governing the country. In any case Indians are not in any way inferior to other races and yet in spite of their proved capacity, if they are treated in a degrading fashion in the 20th century, without a protest from the Imperial Government what is the meaning of the Empire for them? (Hear, hear and applause). The word Empire loses its significance and real meaning when one subject of His Majesty is so badly treated by the other. What then becomes of the common right and interest and duties of the citizenship of the Empire? Some of those men who are now being driven out, sacrificed health, youth, fortune and lives in the military service of the Empire and fought valiantly under the British Flag; and the children of some of those heroes and martyrs, who died for their Emperor and their Government, are now placed in the most humiliating position for no fault of theirs, and they have now to go to prison like thieves or criminals unprotected by the Government to whom they owe allegiance.

If the object of those in authority be only the identification of Asiatics residing in the Transvaal, it can easily be attained by simple registration with all the humiliating conditions removed. We make a sincere appeal to the Imperial Government for the sake of the Empire, for the sake of its life, for the sake of its inner meaning not to abstain any longer from interfering in this urgent matter. (Hear, hear). Nobody advocates a revolutionary change in the relations of the Mother-country towards self-governing colonies. They can, at least, appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into all the contested facts and make such reports to the Sovereign as they think fit to satisfy the legitimate grievances of the Indians and also to prevent any wholesale and dangerous influx into the Colony. I think it was Mr. Rhodes who declared some years ago, that there should be "an equal right for every civilized man South of the Zambesi." This opinion has been endorsed by many eminent authorities; and the maxim holds good to-day with perhaps greater force If the dangerous example of the Transvaal was followed by Foreign Governments, what would become of India?

RETALIATION SUGGESTED.

If the Imperial Government is unable to remove the unnecessary and unjust restrictions placed on the Indians in the Transvaal then it behoves the Imperial Government, in fairness to Indians, to allow such a policy of retaliation (Hear hear), as would humiliate such South African as come to India, in the same way as they seek to humiliate Indians in the Transvaal. If our Government retaliates, it will be deemed the inevitable result of the action of the Transvaal Government. If the Boers close their doors against Indians, the British Government in fairness to India, should insist on keeping the ring clear of Boers and let us at least retaliate with similar laws in our own country. (Hear, hear). In my humble opinion, if all other means fail, if our reasonable request is disregarded, then certainly retaliation against Colonial visitors should be adopted by way of showing them the injustice of their acts. At this meeting, we must enter our unanimous and emphatic protest against the wrongs inflicted on our fellow-subjects in the Transvaal and appeal to Government, for the sake of humanity and the Imperial stake involved in the question, and the possible disastrous effects upon British prestige in India, to take prompt and effective measures to redress the grievances which are so unjustly inflicted upon Indians by the Transvaal Government. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, there has been such an absolute unanimity of opinion, both English and Indian, as to the justness of the cause that we are pleading to-day; and there has been such an universal consistent and warm support extended to it by the English, and the Indian Press, that I feel hopeful that our just and righteous appeal will induce the Imperial Government to intercede on behalf of their unfortunate but loyal and honest subjects. I will not now stand between you and other speakers, but with these few remarks, I will now call upon the Hon. Mr. Armstrong to move the resolution which stands in his name. (Loud applause.)

MR. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong moved the following resolution:—

That the citizens of Bombay, in "Public Meeting" assembled, respectfully appeal to His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to do all in their power to prevent the injustice and ill-treatment of His Majesty's subjects under the Transvaal Registration Act and the Immigration Restriction Act in South Africa, which violate the Sovereign's gracious pledge to place Indians on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and which have produced a growing sense of wrong and universal indignation among all classes and creeds in India.

I do not think Gentlemen, be said, that it requires many words from me to recommend this proposition to you. The present

in their territory for 15 to 20 years,—some being well-known and well-to-do traders and shopkeepers, and others owners of land and property. The position, however, is not an easy one to deal with and that is why the resolution I have just moved has been worded by general consent with great moderation. As you all know the inhabitants of the Transvaal apparently think that they are quite within their rights in endeavouring—but unfortunately by most objectionable methods—to protect themselves and their property from undue competition, and when a self-governing colony, made up of a very mixed population takes up a position of this kind, it is somewhat difficult for the Imperial Government to intervene. But whatever our views may be as to this we here this evening have every right to demand that Indians who have lived peaceably in a colony for a number of years should be treated with tact, courtsy and consideration, and what is of equal importance that their position for the future should be clearly defined. The "Times" from London of this mail deals with the question at some length. It begins an article by saying that if the Boer Government chastised the Indians with whips, the Transvaal Government are now chastising them with scorpions, and you will remember that it was the

ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIANS

before the war which called forth many protests from Englishmen—leading statesmen in Great Britain. Not only have all the restrictions been maintained but additional disabilities in a very disagreeable form have been imposed. The article goes on to point out that presumably all Indians, resident in the Transvaal, had registered under the old. republican law, but that as some question arose as to the validity of this registration they voluntarily agreed on Lord Milner's advice in 1903 to register themselves anew with full formalities. This one would think was amply sufficient, but the present Transvaal Government have ignored these previous registrations, and are now endeavouring to enforce an Act which places Indians in a very invidious position as citizens of this great Empire. Failing compliance, however, powers have been taken under an Immigration Restriction Act to deport any Asiatic who refuses to register, and this is undoubtedly a most high-handed proceeding when it is borne in mind that Indians, resident in the Transvaal, are law-abiding citizens and in every respect thoroughly loyal. But the extraordinary part of the position is that whilst the Transvaal is endeavouring to get rid of Asiatics the Cape Government allow Indians freedom of commerce as well as the electoral franchise, and this I think is a complete answer to any one who might attempt to argue that resident Indians in the Transvaal should not be allowed to remain there except under a most degrading system of registration, such as the Government there is now endeavouring to enforce. In dealing, however, with this question there can be no doubt that great tact and patience are necessary. I feel certain that the sympathies of Government are with this meeting, but nothing should be done or said by us here which will make the position of either this or the Home Government more difficult than it is at present. In time no doubt wiser counsels will prevail and it is therefore necessary for us here not to be overhasty—though I admit the difficulty of this when imprisonment is being resorted to wholesale—for as the position becomes better understood it will assuredly improve, and already there are signs that the Transvaal Government is desirous of

RECONSIDERING THE MATTER.

I must admit, however, that the keenness of Indians to leave their own land for other countries has always surprised me, but after all the point we have to deal with to-day is not a question of emigration, but the treatment of old residents in a country which has lately been taken over by the British Crown. I deplore, and so I am sure, do all Englishmen in this country, the recent Registration and Immigration Restriction Acts of the Transvaal Government, and I heartily sympathise with those who are endeavouring to improve the lot of Asiatic British subjects in a British Colony. Although this meeting has not been called to discuss the question of emigration one cannot but agree with the first part of a letter which appeared in the "Times of India" a few days ago from Sir Sassoon David that the best and safest remedy for the position now existing lies in the direction of making Indians independent of and indifferent to the attractions of emigration by encouraging them to develop the resources of their own country. Here, however, I part company with Sir Sassoon, for he goes on to advocate various changes in our trade and fiscal arrangements with some of which I am quite unable to agree. I have always held the view that consumers should be allowed to buy in the cheapest market and when one comes to think of the millions of consumers in this country, it is difficult to see how a policy of protection could be advantageous. It certainly is curious however when one hears, as one has done, for the last few years of the great scarcity of labour in every industrial town and in many districts of this country that emigration should continue as it does. There is any amount of work to be done in India and judging from the results of the last few years' profits on well-managed estates and industrial enterprises are very considerable. One would like to see therefore as an indication of the power of Swadeshi much greater efforts made by the natives of India to develop the resources of their own land. To a very considerable extent, though I admit not altogether entirely, this has been left in the past to Europeans, but there is no reason whatever as

THE EDUCATED CLASSES

of this country and especially of Western India are full of energy and resource why a great deal more in the way of industrial enterprise should not be undertaken by the people of this country. It would not be wise to force ourselves upon the colonies, and after all if the colonies do not want us why should we go to them when there is so much good work to be done here and plenty of money to be earned in the shape of good wages.

Gentlemen, the Resolution I have moved speaks I think for itself. We do not ask for the impossible that hasty action of a drastic nature should be taken which might make the position much more difficult. What we request is that the Imperial Government and Parliament should do all that lies in their power to settle this awkard question. That our request will be granted I feel quite certain, and already there are slight signs that some strong influence is at work to improve matters. The resolution also refers to the very strong feeling that has been created and naturally so in all classes in this country by recent events and when every community in India is of one mind as to this a satisfactory solution becomes only a matter of time. Let us hope, therefore, that imprisonment will immediately cease, that those who are imprisoned will be at once released, and that the rights of the individual and of property will be respected pending a full enquiry into the whole matter.

I leave this resolution to you, Gentlemen, with the greatest confidence.

MR. H. A. WADYA.

Mr. H. A. Wadya, Barrister-at-Law, in seconding the resolution said they stood face to face with two serious facts—the admitted injustice to their fellow subjects, and the amazing importance to prevent it, which had been voiced in varied phrases by those who had in their keeping the destinies of the Empire. (Cheers.) The injustice was admitted before the late War by the Ministers of the Sovereign who proclaimed it as one of the reasons for the war. During the war India played her part, which increased her claim to the just treatment of her sons. India saved British troops, recruited, equipped, and maintained from India's revennes, stopped Jou erts march to the sea, and saved Pietermaritzburg and Durban from the Boers invasion. And British Indians in South Afri a behaved in a manner which was highly admired by the colonials themselves. It was said that the Indian population had to be congratulated on the admirable spirit they had shewn. The Prime Minister of Natal publicly declared to the British Indians that the part they had played redounded to the credit and patriotism of Indian community and deserved grateful recognition. How had that grateful recognition been shewn? By the enforcement of the very arts after the war which the Ministers had condemned and remonstrated against before it. It was the simple truth that after the war, every price of anti-Indian legislation was unearthed and enforced with a vigour and rigour unknown before, and with a callousness which the Boers had not ventured to indulge. And then came a series of measures all over South Africa, conceived in selfishness, carried out in shamelessness, and enforced with signal severity. The last and the worst of them was the Transvaal Registration ordinances under the Asiatic Amendment Act and the Immigration Restriction Act, passed by the Transvaal Legislature immediately on the grant by His Majesty to the Colony of the right of self Government. The first Act, which enforces compulsory registration can be rightly interpreted as an Act for the compulsory abusement and degradation of all Asiatics. It enforces against them conditions hitherto reserved for and justified in the case of convicted criminals and indentured bondsmen There are 13,000 Asiatics in the Transvaal of whom nearly 12,000 are British Indians, their fellow subjects. The passive resistance of a large number proved at once the reality and extent of the injustice. The Immigration Restriction Act was the authorities with a power they did not possess before, and which they had formed indispensable to enforce the Registration Act and overcome the passive resistance. They could not put into jail 11,000 resisters. They wished to report physically those who resisted. Notices were issued to some of the most respectable British Indians, particularly the leaders of the passive resistance to appear before the Magistrate. They appeared and pleaded guilty to the charge that they had remained in the Trans aal without certificates of registration. They were ordered to leave the territory, within 28 hours, and some who had large business dealings within 14 days. Those who remained after that period had been sent to jail, and among them, Mr. Ghandi, and some of those who in the war had acted in a manner which the Prime Minister of Natal had said entitled them to grateful recognition.

THE HON'BLE MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, in supporting the proposition, said that in the able speech which the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong delivered, he asked them to be moderate, and patient and to wait the result of the strong protest and representation that had gone to the British Parliament from all corners of the vast Empire and he expressed a confident hope that the appeal thus made to the sense of British justice would not fail and that in this case justice would be done to our fellow-country men in South Africa. Mr. Armstrong admitted that under the circumstances of the case, it was difficult to restrain themselves from giving expression to their feelings of disappointment in this matter. They were all aware of the facts of the case. Two hundred of their fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal had been imprisoned and were now lying in jail (cries, of shame, shame.) They had been forced to leave the country and their homes and all this for what purpose? What was the fault of those Indians, who were treated in this the manner? Their onlyfault was that they manfully resisted the degradation thus proposed to be imposed upon them under the Registration Act. That was their fault. If they had succumbed they would have been treated in a different way. They would have been treated as imbeciles, weak and worthless men. If they manfully stood for their rights then they must go to jail. It was difficult, in speaking on a question of this kind, to restrain one-self and to be moderate. He could not but say that the excuse pleaded to the effect that the British statesmen were helpless in the matter was a lame one. They could have refrained from recommending his Majesty's Government to sanction the legislation. If they had thought that the feelings throughout the Empire would become highly incensed, that most sober-minded citizens would ask in moderate Bombay for retaliation and boycot (Hear hear and applause.)—they would have refrained from sanctioning an unjust legislation. When they said that the tention had reached high they felt that it was a mistake to have sanctioned the Legislation. He hoped that in a few days some action would be taken which would set the matter right. He for one had great confidence in the sence of justice of the British nation, official and non-official would of the country was united in remedying evils that had resulted from this legislation. He hoped that with in a few days their appeal would bear fruit and that the united voice of India would not go in vain. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr, D. A. Khare said it was stated that Great Britain was powerless to redress the injustice that had been done to the Indians in the Transvaal. He submitted that was not so, for they knew that the treatment of Indians was made the ground of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. If that served as a good cause for war, then he failed to see why when the same cause now existed the same results should not follow. (Hear, hear). But they could not claim that, because they were powerless. The only thing that they could do was to appeal to the good sense and the sense of justice of the British. He was sure, however, that if only an Act of Retaliation were introduced in the Imperial Council, the effect would be simply electrical. No doubt, such an Act would never be passed but the mere introduction of it would be a great object lesson and would show to the Imperial Government that the people of India were impatient on this question.

Mr. G. K. Parekh said that it had been admitted that the Indians had justice in their side. It was the duty of the Imperial Government to remove the wrong inflicted upon them.

Mr. Haji Isa Haji Ahmed and Mr. Amirudin, merchants from South Africa, then addressed the meeting in the Vernacular and described the various hardships entailed upon the Indians in the Transvaal.

Mr. N. M. Samarth supported the resolution remarking that it was not within the legislative competence even of a self-governing colony to pass such an Act as the one against which they had met there to protes'.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said: The Committee that organised this meeting has entrusted to me the next Resolution, and I feel very much thankful to them for doing so because thereby they have given me an opportunity to give vent to my feelings on this important subject, feelings of indignation with which Indians of all creeds and classes are broiling within themselves at the very humiliating and insulting treatment their brethren are receiving in the Transvaal. Receiving, Gentlemen, not at the hands of people of a foreign Government or of a country under an alien rule but at the hands of a people who are subjects of the same Sovereign and in a country where flies the same flag, as ours! The country of the Transvaal when it was governed by a Republic presided over by Mr. Kruger was harbouring a few thousands of our Indian people and their treatment in those days was far better, than what is meted out to them to-day under the British rule! And yet, Gentlemen, it seems strange but still it is true that the treatment they were receiving in those days was characterised by some of the most responsible British Statesmen of the time as one of the misdeed of the Republic. If the treatment of those days was characterised as a misdeed by what name are we to call the shabby and cruel treatment that one portion of fellow-subjects is giving to another? And then what name should we give to the attitude assumed upto now by the Home Government in allowing such a thing to take place! To be able to recognise, as your Government [illegible] that rightly glories in being the first and foremost in abolishing slave trade, has been a source of great pride and satisfaction to Indians. But I question whether if we are to be allowed the further enjoyment of this sense of pleasure and pride we should be permitted to be treated as so many criminals and pariahs. The Indians as a rule are an exceedingly loyal people and we have no doubt they will always remain so as long as they are treated with that consideration and regard which ordinary rules of civility and equality demand. But when all such considerations are cast to the winds, when their feelings are not given the least regard, and when they are treated as if they belonged to some sort of lower creation, unfit to enjoy the same rights of citizenship as other people, then it becomes a task, I stand say a very hard task for them to continue to show the same feelings of loyalty as be are and loyalty is a thing of great value all the world over but nowhere it is an asset of greater value than in India where a foreign Government has to rule a people of 300,000,000 souls. And it is a matter of the greatest surprise and regret that the British Government with all its foresight and vast knowledge of the human race should have allowed in this manner a small and newly-born colony to trifle with the loyalty of so many millions of its Indian subjects. We trust, therefore, that the Home Government will still intervene and put matters right again. There have been occasions before this when the feelings of the people of this country have been sorely tried, but there has never been one which has hurt them more deeply than this question of the ill-treatment of the Indians in South Africa. People of all creeds and classes, of all sections and standing, of all religions and nationalities wherever they are. In the North, South, East or West of this country as big as a continent, whether they are rich or poor, young or old, high or low, they all feel the wrong that is being done to them and they are smarting under it. Look at this Asiatic Registration Act against which we are protesting and complaining, from whatever point of view one may like, moral, social or political, it is a most unjustifiable and indefensible measure and the Authorities in England have not a word to say as an excuse for it except that it is an Act framed by a self-governing colony for its own working and therefore they can not interfere. But, Gentlemen, it is known to everyone that this Act could not or would not have come into force if it had not been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. If, therefore, however bad the measure of a Colony may be, the Authorities are bound to sanction it simply on the ground that it is an Act framed by a self-governing colony for its own working. I wonder then why there should be the force of a final sanction from the Supreme Government. But let us still hope that a sense of justice and equity and fair play will prevail and that the wrong which is exercising the mind and wounding the hearts of the people of this country will be redressed without further loss of time and in that hope, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

That the Citizens of Bombay, in "Public Meeting" assembled, respectfully appeal to His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to do all in their power to prevent the injustice and ill-treatment of His Majesty's subjects under the Transvaal Registration Act and the Immigration Restriction Act in South Africa, which violate the Sovereign's gracious pledge to place Indians on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and which have produced a growing sense of wrong and universal indignation among all classes and creeds in India.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded the resolution.

Mr. James MacDonald in supporting the resolution said he would just like to make one statement and that was that he held that wrong was being done to the Indians in South Africa for this reason that they were British subjects, and he took it that those who were working to get them out were no more British subjects as the people of India here. He understood that most of those who were white men, were not what they understood now by the term thoroughly white. He took it that they were gathered from all parts of Europe—and he believed that to be so—and that they were now the potential enemies of the British Government. (Hear, hear). That was to say that they might at any day rise in opposition to the British Government. He thought it was not fair that those who were loyal British subjects should be driven out of the country in which they had lived for a very large number of years by those who had not the same claims as British subjects. He wished to say no more except this that the meeting had his heartest sympathy (Applause)

MR. STANLEY REED.

Mr. Stanley Reed, in supporting the proposition said. Your Highness, Mr. Sheriff and gentlemen, In supporting this resolution I like to express my entire sympathy with the object of this meeting and with the speeches that have been made. To me and to a great majority of my countrymen, the policy of the Boer Government established in the Transvaal towards British Indian subjects lawfully residing in the colony gives deep pain and indignation. (Hear, hear). We asked the Imperial Government to leave no stone unturned until the obnoxious clauses in the recent legislation are revoked. (Applause).

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit further supported the resolution. He said that the policy adopted by South Africa in regard to Indians with ths sanction and support of England was barbarous, un-British, unchristian and such as if continued would hasten the destruction of the Empire.

MR. PADHYE.

Mr. Padhye said:—In supporting this resolution I will make one remark and will make it with no feelings of ordinary despair and painful surprise. Unhappily for us and also for the best interest of the Empire there have arisen, even since the benign sceptor of the Royal Line of noble England was substituted for the Merchants' yard as the fountain source and controlling authority in the Government of India, several questions in regard to which the Indian heart stirred to its utmost depths and led to the mournful conclusion that after all, the day is still far distant when we, Indians, could expect a full redemption of those sacred pledges of justice and equality which were solemnly given by the noble Queen and her far-seeing responsible ministers, almost by way of compact, after the great crisis of the Mutiny had been tided over, to no small extent by Indian help—that we could expect no better treatment than that of conquered people held down under unyielding political servitude. And now this inhuman treatment of our countrymen in the Transvaal, coming as it does as the climax of the fatal policy of denying to us even the minimum right of humanity, pursued for years in South Africa brings home to us in the most clear and heart-rending manner the galling conviction that in spite of our loyalty, in spite of our fidelity to England in every hour of trial, in spite of our services and sacrifices, of blood and treasure, we are bound to lose whenever and wherever the question of colour arises and our moral dues and indefensible rights come in conflict with the prejudices or even the most unmitigatedly self-seeking interests of any section, however small and unworthy, of those who claim a greater affinity of skin and colour with the ruling race. How sad it is to contemplate the contrast between the noble assurance and statesmanly declarations of Lords Canning and Derby and Her Late Majesty Queen Empress Victoria's Proclamation and the moral courage with which they were in the first few years after the Mutiny honestly translated into action—how sad it is to contrast these with the cowardly surrender of their right to veto the Transvaal Registration Act by His Majesty's present ministers and their heartless complaisance at the inhuman manner in which the just opposition to it by the persecuted Indians is being relentlessly crushed? And when we compare the antecedents of the persecuting Boers and those of the

PERSECUTED INDIANS

what a contrast does that present?—the one a people loyal to England for generations and counting amongst them veterans of battles fought for England and others who had even in the great war waged to secure for England uncontested supremacy in South Africa served in Ambulance and Stretcher Bearers' corps; and the other a race at open war with England for two centuries, naughty and bellicose, and still certainly not the most peaceful and loyal subjects of His Majesty—neither can their little out of the way and mountainous territory in spite of its gold mines add to the Empire a fraction of the strength or the glory of the "brightest jewel in His Majesty's Crown." Another glaring contrast I should like to call your attention to, Ladies and Gentlemen, lies between the manifestly overweening, the grotesquely parochial and the morally indefensible high pretensions of the Boers on the one hand, and the wonderfully modest and immoderately moderate demands made by the Indians in the Transvaal. They claim that the land must be a White man's land. Even Mr. Harold Cox who seconded the principal resolution at the Caxton Hall meeting, protested strongly against this unnatural monopoly which would not only shut up the Transvaal to Indians but make short work of the aboriginal tribes of the land, the very intrusion on whom by white races can be defended only on grounds on which it would be a sin to exclude the law-abiding Indians who carry there the blessings of peace, not the horrors of a war of aggression. And here let me give the best thanks of the Indian people to the manly stand made on behalf of the Labour Party by Mr. Frank Smith and Mr. Dewsbury for the immortal and

GLORIOUS PRINCIPLE OF PERFECT EQUALITY

between all classes of His Majesty's subjects of the Empire, irrespective of caste, creed or colour. Their motion got 23 supporters as against 35 opponents, whilst the bulk of the large audience at the Caxton Hall meeting declined to vote, doubtless on account of their sympathy with the amendment moved by these two worthies. The Indians in the Transvaal number only a few thousands, and only a few hundreds could come and settle per year. What then becomes of the declaration of Mr. Risik—does he come from Russia?—that it is a question of life and death to them. They accept the principle of voluntary registration and restriction on future emigration concessions to which India, so freely allowed to be exploited by every foreigner that chooses, will never consent—and the demand of our countrymen is only that they should not be subjected to such degrading conditions as that they should have to furnish particulars

"The full name, race, caste or sect, age, physical description, residence, occupation, place of birth, date of first arrival in the Transvaal, where resident on May 31st 1902, father and mother's name, wife's name, sons and minor wards under the age of 8 years, their names and ages and relationship with their guardians, impressions of thumb, index, middle, ring and little fingers of both hands simultaneously, impressions of the four fingers on each hand." And that requisition certificates must at all times be carried on the person of the holders and are liable to be demanded of them by any policeman, white or kaffir, who may see fit to do so.

In one word their only demand is that they should be treated not as criminals of the lowest type but as human beings having some claims to the indefeasible national rights of man. That is the contrast between the preposterous pretensions of the haughty Boers and the ultra-moderate demands of the peace at any cost of Indians. Equally glaring is the contrast between the vindictive retaliation of the Boers and the peaceful and scrupulously passive resistence of the Indians, who only say "we won't go to the degrading form of their registration, we will suffer the penalties enjoined by law—we will be ready to be fined, to be imprisoned, to have all of us dismissed from Government and Municipal employ, to have ourselves expelled. And to such punishments—to such vindictive persecution are the Indians subjected, and subjected in numbers sickeningly increasing. The sufferers numbered first

THE REDOUBTABLE GANDHI,

then all officers of the British Indian Association and the Hamidia Society, and now in a week they number three hundred. Are all these the agitators whom alone Mr. Smuts said Government intended to lay their strong hand upon? But the saddest of all reflections, the most bewildering of all the contrasts between right and wrong, I have mentioned, is between the utter indifference of the Imperial authorities in this time of crisis and the high issues of Imperial importance upon which the fate of the Empire hangs. Can an Empire subsist long which violates the first principles of union by allowing one very extensive set of subjects to be oppressed by a narrow minded section or rather faction of bellicose and erstwhile rebellious farmers? And can an Empire remain an empire where the grant of self-government means obligation by the Imperial Government of its high prerogative to ensure as far as at minimum natural and political justice between subjects and subjects? Let the authorities to whom this resolution is to go pause and ponder.

The resolution was carried

SIR BALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the following resolution: "That this Meeting wishes to express the deep sympathy of the people of all classes and creeds in this country with their suffering fellow subjects in South Africa, their admiration of their moderation, courage and self-sacrifice." He said:—The resolution which I am asked to move is of a less contentious character than the one you have just adopted. It in fact follows as a sequence of the first resolution. Our countrymen settled in the Transvaal are suffering from manifold hardships and indignities and it is fitting that we should express our sympathy and fellow feeling for their suffering. Gentlemen, what aggravates the impropriety of the sufferings is the fact that the hardships and penal legislation were caused not by a foreign Government but by one which claims to be a unit of the same British Empire of which our country is a member. The Transvaal Government before the war imposed on Indians resident in the country certain regulations which were then resented by the British Government and were treated as one of the causes of the war. Lord Lansdowne, Colonial Secretary in 1899 observed: "A considerable number of the Queen's Indian subjects are to be found in the Transvaal and among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of those Indians And the harm is not confined to the sufferers on the spot; for what do you imagine would be the effect produced in India when these poor people return to their country to report to their friends that the Government of the Queen Empress, so mighty and irresistible in India with its population of 30 crores, is powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small South African State." Mr. Chamberlain was equally grandiloquent. The Transvaal is no longer a separate State, but a British Colony, and the Indians resident there are as much His Majesty's subjects as any other white residents of the land. Why should not Lord Elgin, the present Colonial Secretary, who was like Lord Lansdowne at one time our Governor-General, feel with equal indignation for misdeeds of the Transvaal Government as against their Indian subjects? Surely if the British Government calls itself Imperial it should have the power to enforce its will against any subordinate Government. It is difficult to think that the British Government should not have the will since the hardships are as real to-day as they were ten years ago. Are we to suppose that the countrymen of Wilberforce and Clarkson and of Gladstone and Bright have degenerated from those high ideals of humanity, justice and fairness which animated Englishmen of the early Victorian era? The meeting at Caxton Hall under the presidency of Lord Ampthill gives an assurance that the old sympathy and earnestness of fellow-feeling for oppressed nationalities is still a living force in England and we need not despair of getting our wrongs redressed when we are assured of such a large volume of English public opinion on our side.

REAL GRIEVANCES.

Gentlemen, the grievances of our countrymen are not imaginary or sentimental. Their demands are not high or immoderate. They do not ask for any equality of rights or political privileges. They do not claim to have an unlimited capacity for making settlements. The fears of swamping the white population expressed by Mr Birrell and Sir West Ridgeway are not well founded. The Transvaal Indians make the modest demand of being allowed to live in peace. They are old residents, about 13,000 in number, some of them having permanently settled there for as many as twenty years. They have invested capital, set up trade and business, have built houses, and are owners of other landed property. They have performed the duties of citizenship quite as loyally and bravely as any of the whites. In the late war, under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, they organised a volunteer corps for ambulance work, and rendered such active and useful service as called forth warm public recognition. They voluntarily submitted themselves to the Registration Law under the late administration. Having thus been fully assured of their status of citizenship they are under the new Registration Law called upon for fresh Registration, and under degrading conditions. The finger mark we are familiar with in India is that of the thumb which is recognised as a substitute for a signature in the case of an illiterate person. But the Transvaal Registration Act requires the impressions of all the ten fingers and an additional mark of the four fingers on each hand. The Registration certificate has to be carried at all times on the person of the holder and is liable to be demanded by any policeman at any time. There are other disabilities which are pronounced by many English sympathisers as degrading, insulting and humiliating. The particulars required under the Registration Law and the manner of identification insisted upon are bitchly resented as treating the Indians like criminals or ticket-of-leave men. The differential character of the Law makes it more insulting and this differential treatment by the State has its reflex action on the white population at large who treat Indians with indignity, in all the daily affairs of life, in railways, tramways, and other occasions of intercourse. Mr. Ritch of the South Africa British Indian Committee writes:—"The British Indians in the Transvaal were domiciled there

BEFORE BRITISH ANNEXATION.

Many of them are men of culture with considerable vested interests, and conducting fairly extensive business. Their signatures are considered good enough in business transactions and their identity is well known. To contend that such men already holding Registration certificates taken out by them voluntarily should be compellable under legal sanction to carry a pass produceable to any policeman, white or kaffir who may ask it, and to furnish his name, race, caste, or sect age, physical description residence, occupation, place of birth, father's and mother's name, wife's name, sons and male wards under the age of eight years, their names, age and relationship with their guardians, and also the impressions of the thumb, index, middle, ring, and little fingers of both hands, and simultaneous impressions of the four fingers of each hand in order that they may be sufficiently identified, must indeed appear to the man in the street to be absolute nonsense." Other writers have written with equal feeling Suffice it to say that the complaint of the Transvaal Indians is recognised by many competent critics as not unreasonable. Their claims, too, are very modest. Mr. Gandhi the leading spokesman of the Transvaal Indians proposed a compromise, and undertook to get all Indians to agree to it, and to register themselves in a month's time of the Act were suspended. He declared that the main object of the Indian leaders was to eliminate the element of compulsion from the system of Registration. Modest as were the Indian claims they were refused and the Transvaal Government determined to enforce the Registration Law by resorting to prosecutions There are as many as 200 British Indians in gaol, 120 under notice to leave the Colony and 20 more under notice to appear before the Magistrate. There is a threat held out of wholesale arrests, imprisonments, deportations, and all manner of penal measures. Mr. Smuts the Colonial Secretary for the Transvaal, has declared that the Law will be rigorously enforced. We are told that the white population of the Transvaal unanimously support the Government and that the infection has apparently spread to England. The British Government, though profess in their sympathy with the Indians, find themselves helpless and profess

INABILITY TO INTERFERE

with the action of the Colony. There is, I am told, an express stipulation in the Constitution granted to Transvaal that no measure will be enforced against Indians which will not also apply to the European population. In view of such a stipulation it is difficult to understand why the British Government should not more actively interfere to protect the Indians from harassment. Even soldiers who have settled there on specific promises of freedom from molestation are denied protection. The work of our friends in England, however, may be trusted to bear fruit sooner or later. The Caxton Hall meeting will not be without its influence on the policy of the British Government. There is a report in the papers that the Transvaal Government is relenting, and that it has realised the seriousness of the situation involving as it does the imprisonment and deportation of the whole body of the British Indians in the Transvaal. It is said that the Act is proposed to be suspended and that a Judge of the Supreme Court will be appointed to examine the objections to the Registration Act and devise a system which will not offend the susceptibilities of Asiatics This, if true, follows the lines of the compromise suggested by Mr. Gandhi The report is contradicted by Smuts and it is not safe to build any expectations on it But if the Transvaal Government is earnest in befriending and conciliating the Indians, they cannot do better than accept the undertaking made by Mr. Gandhi. The Indians have no intention of defying the law or the power of the Government, They have only sought to express their disapproval of a particular piece of offensive legislation and seeing that the disapproval extends to a large body of their subjects, the Government would do well to retrace their steps It is no exhibition of weakness for a strong Government to yield to its subjects wishes in a righteous cause. Let me hope that the report of promised conciliation will prove to be true and that the Transvaal Government will soon earn the grateful thanks of its Indian subjects as well as their sympathising fellow-countrymen in India. The brave stand made by Mr Gandhi and his fellow-workers in the Transvaal, the sacrifices they have made, and the hardships they have suffered deserve our warm acknowledgments. We, Hindus, Parsees, Mahomedans and all the different communities which constitute the public of Bombay, all unite in offering our profound sympathy to our fellow countrymen in South Africa. (Applause.)

Mr. Joseph Baptista seconded the resolution. He referred to the very valuable service rendered by the Indian troops to the Imperial Government thereby saving the situation in Natal. Bombay had rendered a signal service to the Imperial Government that time and the useful services to British soldiers. They all now knew how the British repaid this gratitude. If such a treatment was meted out to the English in China, the British guns would have gone thundering before the walls of Peking.

Mr. Bomonji Jamsetji Wadia, Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Kazi Kaluruddin supported the resolution which was carried.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas proposed and Mr. Bomonji D. Petit seconded that the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Sheriff for having kindly convened the meeting.

The resolution being carried by acclamation, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff, briefly acknowledged the compliment. He said that when he received the requisition he thought the best thing he could do was to convene the meeting as soon as it was possible to do so.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta in moving a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman said he thought every one present would agree with him when he said that they were most fortunate in having His Highness the Aga Khan to preside on that occasion (Hear, hear). His Highness could not be charged with being a Hindu or being a Congresswalla whether an Extremist or a Moderate.—(Laughter.) He would tell them why His Highness' presence lent such weight and importance to the occasion. Able and accomplished as they all knew him to be, he had been a deep and close student of politics. He had travelled far and wide; he had observed the ways and manners, and the political methods of all the great nations of the world. That day he presided over them in the fullness of that knowledge and experience to guide them on that occasion of great importance to the honour and dignity of the people of this country. Moreover, to his knowledge, experience and ability His Highness added a sympathetic attitude towards all classes and creeds in this country. (Applause). This was not time for him, in proposing a vote of thanks, to say anything more. He thought the importance of the occasion could not be exaggerated. He would not venture to say that on that occasion they were really fighting the battle of the East against the West. (Hear, hear). They were fighting for the cause of peace, harmony and progress which in future, they hoped, might exist between the East and West. (Hear hear.) It had been said why sober politics, or practical politics required that the white races should be allowed to keep out of their preserves any of the coloured races. But he thought that the white races should reflect that it was one of the most curious positions which they assumed, because after insisting upon getting into countries of the coloured races of the world, was it for them to say that then would not allow coloured races to come into their preserves? The moral law could not be defied or violated with impunity any more in the political than in the social or private world. If they took up this position and said they had a right to exclude from their preserves the coloured people, a time would come when the same agreements and reasons might be urged against them by the coloured races for preventing them from entering their countries and their homes. All over Asia they found that the white races were fighting for the open door. Every white man insisted upon entering the country of the "dark people" but when it came to the question of small territories of the white races the claim was set up that in practical politics they were justified in turning out the coloured people. That was the question which was at the bottom and which gave importance to the meeting (Loud applause).

Sir Jehangir Cawasji seconded the proposition which was carried by acclamation.

The chairman having briefly replied the proceedings terminated.

THE PROTEST OF PUNJAB MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 29.

A large and influential meeting of the Provincial Muslim League, attended by leading Mahomedans, including many who during the political troubles last May loyally came forward to denounce the unrest, was held at the Muhamedan Hall, Lahore, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting of the Provincial Muslim League of the Punjab places on record its emphatic protest against the passing of the Asiatic Immigration Ordinance by the Transvaal Government with a view to exclude His Majesty's British Indian subjects from that colony and deeply regret that the Imperial Government should not have seen its way to veto that objectionable enactment inasmuch as the practical working thereof has resulted and will result in the creation of serious complications within the British Empire. This meeting further tenders its sincere sympathy with the British Indian subjects, resident in the Transvaal, who have been subjected to hardships and indignities in the working of the anti-Immigration Law and in their legitimate struggle for considerate treatment to which as subjects of the British Empire they are fully entitled."

"This meeting strongly feels the urgent necessary of the Government of India taking effective steps to safeguard the rights of its Indian subjects in the Transvaal and requests that the Viceroy may be pleased to use his influence with the Home Government for bringing about such modifications of the Anti-Asiatic Immigration Law in force in the Transvaal as would secure equitable treatment for the British Indian residents of that Colony."

Resolved that copies of the above be forwarded to the Viceroy who be asked to communicate them to Mr. Morley.

KARACHI, JANUARY 29.

A public Meeting of Indian citizens organised by the Sind Hindu Sabha, was held in the Parsi Theatre here last evening, presided over by the President of the Sabha, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, B.A., L.L.B. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That this meeting expresses its profound sympathy with Indians in the Transvaal in the extremely humiliating and degrading treatment to which they have been subjected by the legislation recently introduced by the Transvaal Government.

(2) This meeting views with apprehension and dismay such legislation as calculated to impair the confidence of the Indians in British justice and places on record its indignant protest against the outrageous treatment, meted out to their fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal.

(3) This meeting appeals to the Imperial Government to exercise its authority and influence for protecting the Indians from these humiliations and securing their enjoyment of the rights and privileges of British citizenship.

DEATH OF MRS. WRIGHT.

General Mourning in Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 29.

I regret to announce the death of Mrs. Ada Geraldine, wife of our popular Collector MacCallum Wright, which occurred last evening from heart failure. The deceased lady, who was only 35 years of age, had been ailing for some weeks, though at no time did her illness develop any alarming symptoms. Latterly she had an attack of influenza which enfeebled her considerably. Her end was however quite unexpected, the signs of death supervening only an hour or two before she expired.

The profound sorrow was felt by all sections of the community fully testified by the immense procession that followed her funeral this evening, representing all grades, Europeans and Indians, while a large concourse of natives followed behind. The coffin was carried on a gun carriage followed by the carriage of the deceased laden with floral tributes. The courts and all places of business were closed for half-a-day, while all shops on the Mall along the route of the procession were draped in mourning. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mr. MacCallum Wright who himself is ill and in sad affliction, and also with his only daughter who was completing her education in Paris.

CALCUTTA LADIES' PAPER-CHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of the Viceroy, won the Ladies' Paperchase Cup here this morning easily on Lord Harry. Miss Waterhouse was second on Pure Gold and Mrs. Damiano on Queen of Hearts was third. Fourteen ladies competed and Miss Frerichs had a fall but was unhurt.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Takasaki Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due here on Saturday the 1st February.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. "Lovanzo," from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

U. P. HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

First steps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 29.

With reference to the question of the formation of a Horkey Association in India the "Pioneer" understands that the following proposals were made and approved at a meeting convened by the All-India Hockey Tournament Committee and attended by the Majority of the captains of teams present in Allahabad:—

(1) That the United Provinces Hockey Association be formed;

(2) That the following be invited to Join:—all clubs and teams eligible for the All-India Hockey Tournament.

(3) That all the Tournments within the provience be subject to the Association or not recogised.

(4) That the functions be limited to (a) ruling on disputed points; (b) approving referees:—(c) suspending players and teams; (d) further powers as sanctioned by the existing members of the Association.

(5) That a Honorary Secretary be appointed to conduct correspondence.

(6) The yearly subscription to be Rs. 15. With regard to paragraph (3). It must not be understood that it is proposed to interfere with the management of tournaments but that tournaments shall be subject to the Association in all matters of general principal. For instance the management of a tournament played under auspices of the Association shall hot permit a player to play who has been suspended by the Association.

There is no pretence made in the above proposals of working out the whole scheme in detail. As soon as an Honorary Secretary has been found he will be able to proceed at once to enrol teams and clubs as members of the Association. If invitation meets with sufficient response possibly the next step will be to proceed to the election of a Committee; similarly it may seem desirable later to extend the field of membership. The founders of this Association were perhaps wise in not attempting at first to lay down their proposals in too great detail and in keeping the Membership of the Association within manageable limits at the outset. It will be easy to extent both the membership and the powers of the Association. The next step is to obtain an Honorary Secretary and this ought not to be difficult as the work will not be heavy at first. Later as membership and powers of the Association increase we may hope to see a paid secretary.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 29.

The following is the latest betting on the Civil Service Cup:—

4 to 1

THE SEASON IN INDIA

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th January, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in 41 districts in quantities varying from a few cents to more than an inch. A few districts report that more rain is required. The weather has been exceptionally cold with fog and heavy dews and it is believed that this has been very beneficial to wheat, barley and gram, though it is stated that it has affected 'sarson" and "arhar" now in flower. The rain has enabled further spring sowings to be made especially in the hill districts. General prospects of spring crops where sown are good and they are being weeded. Pressing of sugarcane continues and land is being prepared for sowing of sugercane and extra crops. Prices have fallen slightly in eighteen districts, and elsewhere are stationary but are still considerably in excess of scarcity rates. Markets are generally sufficiently stocked and importation of grain continues. There has been a slight decrease in the demand for field labour owing to the rain. The condition of agricultural stock is fair but excessive cold is reported to have caused some mortality among cattle in Shahjahanpur and Hardoi; and probably this has happened elsewhere. The rain has not yet appreciably affected the fodder supply which is scarce.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Prospects have been improved by further rainfall during the week but prices remain very high and distress is steadily increasing. Famine has been declared in Muttra and gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in Bijnor. The numbers on relief continue to rise but the intense cold has caused some fluctuation in the numbers from day to day. The general condition of the people is good and of those on relief fair, but the cold has been severely felt. Blankets have been supplied by charitable subscription in several districts and Rs. 50,000, alloted from the Indian People's Famine Trust, is being utilized in providing blankets for the poor. There has been some increase in petty crime. A few immigrants from Native States have been noticed in Agra and Hamirpur; and emigration on a larger scale than usual is reported from Jaunpur and Basti. Private charity is active. Five thousand and forty-four persons are on relief in the Balrampur estates. The numbers on Government relief are:—On works 151,742; dependants on works 29,216; on test-works 5,373; on gratuitous relief at homes 120,263; at poor houses 4,569; total 311,166. Prices are at 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Good rain has fallen in Ambala; and light to moderate rain in parts of Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Mianwali. Prices of food grains are falling slightly in 6 and are rising in 7 districts, but are still above scarcity rates except in Multan. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of "toria" continue. Owing to the recent rainfall sowings of barley and tara mira (radish) are being made on unirrigated lands in northern, central and submontane districts. Wheat is also being sown in a few districts. The condition of irrigated crops is generally good to fair; and of unirrigated average to poor, but the latter have greatly improved in consequence of the recent rainfall. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of sugarcane is average to below average. Young spring crops have been slightly damaged by rats in parts of Lahore; and turnips by green-fly in Jhang. The potato crop has been injured by frost in Amritsar. Cattle are in poor condition in Gujranwala and are suffering from overwork and scarcity of fodder in Sialkot. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Shahpur and Rawalpindi Green fodder is not procurable in Ferozepur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in the last named district. In Rohtak fodder is sufficient but is getting dearer. The canal water supply is insufficient in Delhi and Lyallpur.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Slight showers fell during the week in Peshawar and Bannu. The weather is still cloudy. The condition of standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas has much improved by the recent rains. Considerable spring sowings are being made on unirrigated lands Pressing of sugarcane continued in Peshawar and Bannu and the outturn was average. The water supply is ample and irrigation from the Paharpur canal continues. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle in Dera Ismail Khan is average; elsewhere it is good. The health of the people is generally good. Prices except in Peshawar are falling slightly owing to the recent rains. Prices—wheat from 8 to 12; gram 10½ to 14; maize 12 5/16 to 18; and bajra 11 7/8 to 13 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall in cents was as follows:—In Didwana in Marwar 36; Kishangarh 16; Alwar 16 and Ajmer 25. Useful showers are also reported in four districts. Standing crops are doing well though in many places sowings have been restricted The fodder and water supply are sufficient Food stocks are adequate or are being imported, Prices continue high and have risen by half a seer or more in Sirohi, Kishangarh, Alwar and Karauli; and very slightly in Partabgarh and Dholpur; they have fallen by one seer in Banswara and by half a seer or less in Shahpura, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Marwara. On the whole last week's anticipations as to effect of rain on prices have not been fulfilled; nevertheless prospects of spring crops have generally improved and there is no distress at present.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall from 40 cents to 100 cents in parts of Gwalior; and from 21 cents to 65 cents in Bhopawar. Slight rain fell all over Baghelkhand. Spring sowings are completed in Gwalior. Harvesting of gram has commenced in parts of Bhopawar. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continued in Indore and Bhopawar. Prospects of spring crops are below average in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and fair to good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Bhopawar and Sailana. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. The price of food grains continues high. Weeding and watering of poppy are in progress. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar. The numbers on test and relief works are:—In Rewa on works 61,351; on gratuitous relief 3,607; total 64,958; in Nagode on works 3,208; on gratuitous relief 526; total 3,734; in Jaso on works 627; on gratuitous relief 52; total 679; in Kothi on works 380 only. The recent rain has improved the propects of the spring crop and the general position.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather was clear and cool. No rain fell during the week in any district except Bilaspur where a few scattered showers were received in the out lying tracts including 70 cents at Mungili. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops, continued: and picking of cotton was almost completed. Spring crops are generally in good condition and fair in Seoni Betul Bhandara. Akola and Yeotmal. Harvesting of spring pulses has begun in Betul, Nimar and Drug. Prospects of spring crops have materially improved since the recent rain in Narsinghpur. The estimated outturn of wheat ranges from 75 to 120 per cent. of the normal; gram, "til, masur" and "tur" have been slightly damaged in places by frost in Saugor, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. Standing crops in three villages of Chhindwara have also suffered to some extent from hail which accompained the previous week's rainfall. Field embankments are being raised in Jubbulpore and in the Chhattisgarh districts; and land is being ploughed for the ensuing season. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported anywhere, except from Chhindwara. Fodder and water are adequate but fodder is getting scarce in Yeotmal. The prices of staple foodgrains remained stationary in 9 districts. Wheat became cheaper in Seoni and Narsinghpur by ½ and one seer, respectively; in Chanda the price of "juar" fell by 4½ seers; "juar" also became cheaper in Nimar, Chhindwara, Yeotmal and the Vindhyan districts by 3 seers to ½ seer, while in Akola it became dearer by ½ seer. The price of rice fell in Damoh, Seoni and Chanda by 1½ seers.

Feudatory States.—During the week light showers not exceeding 52 cents were received in Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, Kanker, Bastar, Raigarh and Sirguja. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane continued. The condition of spring crops is generally good. Preparation of land for next sowings of autumn crops has been started in Bastar and Raigarh. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains rose slightly in Kawardha; elsewhere prices were steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Owing to the contraction of ordinary employment, distress is slightly increasing and village relief is being extended to particular "autumn" tracts of Jubbulpore and Saugor. The recent rain has greatly improved prospects of spring crops. Prices are slightly easier but retail prices show no perceptible fall. The condition of the people is good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The public health is normal. The numbers on relief works "nil"; workers in receipt of relief 1,327; on gratuitous relief 841; total 2,168.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief during the week was 395,458 an increase of 71,743. The increase in the United Provinces was 57,546 the total now being 311,160.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England!

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 29.

The diffused area of low pressure in North-East India yesterday has given rain in Eastern Districts and the area in North Burma is entering Upper Burma, where the cloud has increased while in North-East India the skies are almost cleared. The depression from the West is entering North-West India giving moderate to heavy cloud in Kashmir and Baluchistan but the only precipitation reported is a light fall of snow at Minimarg. In Burma, Bhamo reports three-quarters of an inch of rain and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast in Upper Burma, clear or lightly clouded in Lower Burma, the humidity has an average value and the temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal. In North-East India and Orissa the disturbance in North-east India has given nearly general rain along the Eastern border of the Division. Dibrugarh and Chittagong had half an inch and Barisal three-quarters. The skies have cleared except in the North-Eastern Districts and the air is drier than usual in the West and contains the average quantity of moisture elsewhere. The temperature his fallen and is now normal. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear except for light cloud in the extreme North-West of the United Provinces. The humidity has again decreased in the United Provinces and is in moderate to large defect over the greater part of the Division. The temperature has fallen and is now [illegible]rmal. In North-West India the disturbance approaching from the West has given in Minimarg and light fall of snow. The skies are moderately clouded in Baluchistan and the cloud has spread over the rest of the Division excluding Gujarat and East Rajputana. The moisture in affair is above the average in Sind and North-West Frontier Province equal to or below elsewhere. The temperature has risen and is normal or in excess, the excess being large in Baluchistan and Kashmir. In the Peninsula the skies are clear and the humidity is below the average in the Deccan and approximately equal to it in the rest of the Division. The temperature is nearly normal. Forecast.—A few falls of rain are again probable in North Burma and a light precipitation is likely in the extreme North of India and Baluchistan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 29th January was 30·002. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Rawalpindi, Ambala, Lahore and Delhi and humidity is in slight excess of normal at Lahore and Ambala and more or less in defect elsewhere. Winds are southerly at Lahore and Sirsa and westerly at Delhi while calm was recorded at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Temperature both during day and night had been hotter than usual in most places.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while the air is slightly or considerably drier than usual. Calms and south-westerly or westerly winds prevail generally. Temperature conditions have been about normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Sind while sikes are clear in Rajputana. The air has become damper than usual in Sind and at Kotah while it is more or less dry at Ajmer and Jaipur. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally Maximum temperature had been about normal at Kotah and 3° to 5° better in Sind and at Ajmer and Jaipur. During night, temperature was about normal or 1° cooler at Kotah and Jaipur and 2° to 5° warmer in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost freefrom cloud while the moisture in the air is more than usual at Indore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and Bhuj and less than it elsewhere. The direction of air movement is south-westerly or westerly at Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para, Dwarka and Bhuj, southerly at Indore and Surat and generally easterly at Veraval and Deesa. The variations of both maximum and minimum temperatures were generally small.

Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud, while humidity is about normal at Hoshangabad and moderately or considerably less than usual elsewhere. Winds are westerly or north-westerly at Raipur and Amraoti, while calms and south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal, while the night temperature had been fairly normal at Akola and 3° to 9° cooler at the remaining stations.

Konkban.—Skies are clear and the quantity of moisture in the air is slightly more than usual. The direction of air movement is northerly at Karwar and generally north-easterly elsewhere. Temperature both during the day and night time differed but slightly from normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and humidity has been about normal at Belgaum and more or less dry elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly at Malegaon and north-westerly at Sholapur and Bijapur, while calm was recorded at the remaining stations. Maximum temperature has been about normal at Poona and 1° to 4° warmer in most other places. During night, temperature was about normal at Ahmednagar, 1° to 5° cooler at Malegaon and Poona and 1° to 7° warmer at the remaining stations.

General Remarks.—A deep depression appears to exist to the west-north-west of Jacobabad and weather in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces is in a very unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pansawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	2	0	19
D Kheiwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	1	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli..	0	1	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	6	4	110
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,742		
Same date last year	11	9	123

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death
13	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

JANUARY, 29th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	73	65	7
B	121	148	29
C	93	168	5
D	69	47	1
E	91	192	17
F & G	87	7	0
Total to date..	544	625	59
Total rats killed			1,169

In the Thaw Case the plea of not guilty has been withdrawn in favour of one that the accused was insane at the time the deed was committed.

BY THE WAY.

ANOTHER ECLIPSE EARTHQUAKE.

Once again Jamaica has been visited by a severe earthquake, and it is at least a remarkable coincidence that on the same day—a total eclipse of the sun took place. For a total solar eclipse also coincided with the earthquake that laid Kingston in ruins last January, and the same is also true with reference to the terrible disaster that overwhelmed St. Pierre by the eruption of Mont Pelee in the neighbouring island of Martinique. Half a century ago, Professor Perrey, of Dijon, went carefully through the particulars of nearly 10,000 earthquakes he had compiled, with the result that he discovered that the majority of these seismic disturbances took place at new or full moon—a solar eclipse only occurs at new moon—thus strengthening the theory that the tidal effect of the moon, reinforced by that of the sun, is potents cause earthquakes in the weak earthquake zone of the earth.

THE BATTLE-FIELD IN DEVONSHIRE.

Newton Abbot, the centre of the fierce fight in Mid-Devon, is picturesquely situated in a typical Devonshire vale on the little river Lemon, which here joins the Teign. This old-world town has been the scene of many stirring episodes during the long struggle of our forefathers for civil and religious liberty. It was here that William of Orange made his first declaration after landing at Torbay, near a stone still preserved opposite the chapel in Wolborough street. He slept that night at Forde House, which had stood seven sieges in the previous Civil War. Despite an ecclesiastical surname—derived from former connexion with Tor Abbey—Newton Abbot has been for more than two centuries a stronghold of Nonconformity.

SIR DAVID GILL AND THE ASTROLOGERS.

Sir David Gill, the astronomer, in an interview in "Great Thoughts," was asked as to whether there was any scientific basis for astrology. He replied: "Not the remotest; how is it possible that there could be any?... I regard all the predictions of astrology as the purest rubbish." It would be impossible, Sir David added, to avoid predictions being fulfilled now and again if they were made on a sufficiently wide basis But "the charlatans who make these predictions know very well that they are only humbugging the public, and the public is the most gullible creature it is possible to imagine. Look at the people who are running after cranks of various kinds, and you will see that people can be gulled upon any subject whatever. One has only to be impudent enough and persistent enough, and people will believe you."

[THE TIPPING OF SERVANTS.

The agitation against the tipping of servants, which has lately enraged attention, is by no means a novelty. A determined effort was made many years ago to put a stop to the custom. From W. Toone's "Chronological Historian" the "Dundee Advertiser" quotes the following paragraph, under the date January 16, 1760:—At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Scotland at Edinburgh, it was unanimously agreed to abolish the inhospitable custom of giving vails (or "tips") to servants; and at the same time, it was their opinion that an addition to the yearly wages of servants would be more honourable for the master, and more beneficial to the servant. The like resolution was agreed to in a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Aberdeen. It does not appear that the "unanimous" agreement of the Scottish nobility and gentry did much towards abolishing vails.

THE LIFE OF A PIANO.

Mark Hambourg, in "Cassell's Magazine," gives some account of his tours in Canada, the United States, and South Africa, and in the course of his paper makes these statements:—It may, perhaps, interest my readers to learn that the life of a piano made for public performances on the concert platform is comparatively a short one I would never play on the same piano in public more than fifteen times. These pianos are peculiarly constructed. They are infinitely more fragile than an ordinary instrument and are not intended to last for a very long time. Sometimes I have had to give up a piano after having played only six times on it. After every performance the instrument, no matter how good a one it may be, has to be completely overhauled and tuned before it is fit to play again.

FOX-HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.

During a recent run of the Essex and Suffolk Foxhounds the good people of Wivenhoe had the novel experience of seeing their town invaded by hounds and huntsmen and of looking on at the death of Reynard in one of their streets. It is not long since the New Cut was the scene of an even more startling incident, when a full-grown fox suddenly appeared trotting along the middle of the street when marketing was at its busiest. To a man every coster deserted his barrow and with cries of "Tally-ho!" joined in the chase. Dashing towards Blackfriars-road, the fox soon doubled, and, darting under a fruiterer's barrow, sought refuge in a wheelwright's yard, where he was found firmly wedged in the spokes of a cart-wheel, and carried off in triumph by a second-hand furniture dealer. A fox was recently chased by the Belvoir Hounds into Aslackby village, and went to ground in the churchyard; another sought refuge on the house-stops in Hullavington village, and was dislodged by means of a ladder; while still another was killed in the dining-room of Gayhurst House, the residence of Mr. W. W. Carlile, formerly M. P. for North Bucks.

WORDSWORTH'S AUTHOR'S COPIES.

Mr. Bertram Dobell, among his many curious discoveries, announced some author's copies the other day of Wordsworth's earlier books—the "Descriptive Sketches" and "An Evening Walk," both of 1793, whose printed text is freely corrected in the poet's own hand. An inspection of these pages leaves one speculating afresh over Wordsworth's practice in writing verse as compared with other poets. We know that the actual business of writing down anything—letter or poem, verse or prose—was peculiarly irksome to him. His sister or his wife was usually his scribe, and his poems were excogitated and composed almost wholly during his mountain rambles or his out-of-door excursions. Now the careful and nervous correction of this earlier descriptive verse of his helps to explain something of his habit. In self-defence, to avoid the tedium or worse, the revisionary itch, of the pen, he used it as little as possible—used it too little, we may think, in the end, for the good of his verse. But then in making inferences from his method we are driven to remember that the feeling for a pen as an implement to help or to defeat expression differs perplexingly and unaccountably in different poets. Shelley made, we know, a wild, inchoate scribble on paper of some of his imaginations, no matter how imperfect and disordered it might be, as if in fear that his thoughts if not so captured, would scape him altogether. But another poet of equal impetuosity, one who has been in some things, too, his disciple, Mr. Swinburne, so far as we can gather from our personal knowledge, thinks out, reconsiders, and wholly completes a poem in his head during his lonely walks over Putney Heath or Wimbledon Common; only sets pen to paper when nothing real or expressive in the whole business of verse-making remains to be done; and corrects thereafter not a word. Other poets we might name who say they cannot "see" a poem at all, as a fashioned piece of art, until they begin to write it out; some of them correct then, and recorrect, and alter and amend, till the final draft bears hardly any likness at all to the first sketch. The Muse attends only as the pen dips, if she is disposed to attend at all. The more one considers, then, the test of the pen, the less sure one is of its being in any respect conclusive or indicative. A man or a poet may have a taste for manuscript and for writing, just as another may have a musical ear or a sense of place; but you cannot decide the inspiration or pace of his verse, any more than you can the colour of his hair or tone of his voice, by any consideration of the evidences his pen may have left us.

A NEW YEAR EVE.

The storm-wind sank, the moon rode high
Set round with silver haze,
Where, late, sky spaces wonderful
Showed green as chrysoprase,

Within the old grey church anon
The gathered folk did sit,
I met the Old Year on the hill
And bade farewell to it.

The Woods around stood stark and dim,
But at my feet white birds
Fluttered, the wraiths of kindly deed
And sweet remembered words.

Above me, shone on splendid sphere,
A great star flashed and fell.
Was it a seraph Prince sped by—
Michael or Gabriel?

Then lilting, flutingz whispering came
In lonz, enchanted rune,
The flawless magic of these choirs
That wake the bowers of June.

As he who dreamed a New World sailed
On an uncharted sea,
To Palos with his caravels
Lured by a mystery,

So under flaming Asian suns
As by the dim, white Pole,
That Great Adventure, the New Year,
Beacons the human soul.

L. M. LITTLE.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PICTURESQUE HATS.

The hats for Nice and Monte Carlo are as wonderful as they are, for the most part, costly, being laden with splendid feathers and aigrettes, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. The cloche shape is now rarely seen, but in its place we have the flat-brimmed satin hat, in Gainsborough style, with a high crown and a wealth of drooping feathers. Black satin hats are just now starting on what will certainly be a long and successful reign; they will be immensely fashionable in conjunction with the tailor-made gowns of pale cloths which will be one of the leading features of the spring season. There is nothing more becoming to the average woman than a large hat of black stretched satin; just at this season the lining is frequently of black velvet, and the soft material makes a delicious frame for a pretty face. Many of the new hats show perfectly straight brims but others are turned up slightly in front, or a little to the side, while in almost all cases the crowns are high and imposing. Toques—of generous dimensions—we shall have with us in the spring and summer seasons; toques composed entirely of handsome foliage with a cluster of wings jutting out at one side, and toques composed of suppl-materials and arranged in turban fashion. In one respect all these toques will resemble each other. They will be large, and wide, and flat, and important looking. At this moment on the Riviera, the Russian toque edged with fur is simply ubiquitous. It is universally worn, and with truth one might say that it is universally becoming. The Grand Duchess Cyril—who, with the Grand Duchess Vladimir—made these toques the rage in Paris, still remains faithful to them, and she particularly affects a toque of black sable, with giant aigrettes in dark brown and black standing erect at the left side. The dainty swans-down toque, which was launched before Christmas, is in great favour with beauties possessed of fair or golden brown hair, and it is eminently attractive. In the atelier of one of the most fashionable milliners in Paris I recently saw two extraordinary little velvet hats of exactly the same shape and the felt "bowler" so much worn by Englishmen. The French have always called these hats "melons," and from time to time they have pretended to admire them, but I confess to feeling surprised when I actually saw a "melon" in black velvet, with a cluster of coque feathers at one side, and no other trimming save a band of satin round the crown. I do not think that the "melon" will seriously come into fashion for women, except for riding, but the milliner assured me that she had already sent off several of them to Nice, and that she had many orders for hats of the some genre.

NEW COLLARS AND WAIST-BELTS.

Although many of the new gowns show very high collars curving up behind the ears, some of the dresses intended for afternoon wear are being slightly cut out in the neck. With wide-brimmed picturesque hats, these quaint little Dutch necks look extremely pretty. Touches of gold or silver or bands of insertion run with metal threads outline little square yokes effectively, but these glimmering trimmings should be used sparingly on gowns for afternoon wear. The new belts are extremely wide, sometimes 7in., the narrowest being 3in., and the flowered elastic is one of the newest materials for their fashioning. The buckles worn with these belts are large, and many of them extremely novel. Some of the buckles worn in Paris are of porcelain, decorated with pretty floral designs; while others are of silver-gilt, thickly studded with semi-precious stones, and then there are perhaps the quaintest of all—the zoological buckles. One of the latter designs made of enamel shows the head of a kitten, with green eyes, while eagles and swallows show beautifully tinted outspread wings, made of silver-gilt, gunmetal, or gold-tinted, and worked up with touches of enamel in several colours.

INDIA COUNCIL ALLOTMENTS.

The Secretary of State and his financial advisers were evidently so elated by the success of the recent five million loan that they allowed themselves to be caught napping at the time of the Council allotment on Wednesday last, says the "Pioneer" Commercial correspondent at Calcutta. The sum on offer was Rs. 75 lakhs, and the general expectation was that the bulk, if not all, would be called for in Telegraphi-Transfers at 1s. 3 31/32d. which is the normal equivalent of On Demand at 1s. 3 29/32d. with a nine per cent Bank rate. Instead, however, no less than Rs. 52 lakhs were taken in bills at 1s. 3 29/32d, and of the balance Rs. 23 lakhs, Rs. 16 lakhs were let go in T. T. at 1s. 3 15/16d., to the surprise of the market or to the upsetting of all preconceived ideas Next week Rs. 80 lakhs will be offered. The result of this action has been a set back in exchange rates by 1/32d all round, and it is a question whether the responsible folk at Home overlooked the nine per cent, or were over anxious about the position of Councils. Money here is fairly tight, especially in the Bazaar, but the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have wisely decided to jog along with a nine per cent Bank rate, unless they are absolutely forced to advance it. The figures of the statement show a position which were it to continue long would necessitate a move, for the percentage has fallen to 22 37 from the 28 42 of last week, and there is shown a further increase in the public demand of Rs. 37,23,129, the actual case shown being some Rs. 383 1/4 lakhs, Head Office making an advance of Rs. 4566 lakhs and Branches a decrease of Rs. 6340 lakhs. Outside the Presidency Bank the pinch is not so severely felt, except in so far as a nine per cent Bank rate always hurts more or less, and the share speculator does not find his finance so easy, and in some cases not even practicable, while in the Bazaar money is most distinctly dear. London cables to-day that the Bank of England rate is down to 4 per cent, and discount to 3 5/8 and 3 1/2 per cent. The Bank of France rate is also back to 3 per cent, where before these recent disturbances it had remained peacefully for seven years.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

396 DRILLS.

No 1 Company.
Saturday the 1st proximo 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4-10 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

No 2 Company.
Thursday the 30th instant at 9 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
Saturday the 1st proximo 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

396 RANGE.

The Range of the 116th native Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 2nd proximo.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

49.—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 1st proximo:—
To-day Thursday the 30th.—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II.—"L" Coy. p rade on company parade ground at 7-45 a.m.
III.—"I," "K" and "M" Cos, parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
50 Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1908.
Conveyance—On Saturday the 1st Proximo, Special accommodation will be made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the Train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.
Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
The Railway Authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily:—
From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-41 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.
Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued at the orderly Room for one hour after every parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.
Bedding.—All Members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.
Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to complete any deficiencies to which they are entitled before the 31st instant.
Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant and open in Camp on the 1st proximo.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

A CORRESPONDENT gives a singular instance of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. He had frequently noticed a young man after dark passing under a lamp-post, drawing a book from his pocket consulting it, and then walking briskly to the next lamp-post, where the process was repeated, and went on until the stranger was out of sight. Inquiry showed that the seeker for knowledge was a young student who, after business hours, every day goes to the Patent Office Library for technical research. He is learning German, and the lamp-post interludes are part of a system which he carries out for utilising every moment of his spare time. In his pocket he carries a German phrase book. When he passes under the street light he commits a phrase to memory and repeats it over and over as he walks to his next stopping place, where he absorbs a fresh phrase, and so on.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Lord Powerscourt, who has just resigned his position as Comptroller of the Lord-Lieutenant's Household and is going to America, is a splendid, soldierly-looking figure of a man, who must be one of the tallest members of the Upper House, for he stands 6ft. 4in. He will be twenty eight next July, and on his succession to the title some three years ago he retired from the Irish Guards, much to the regret of that gallant corps. Soon after this event a friend of the family was talking to a labourer on the estate about the old lord, and was assured. "Faith, thin, he was a good man; but the young one is no worse, but better, indade!"

THE BROKEN CURSE.

It used to be an article of faith in Ireland that there was a curse on the House of Powerscourt—namely that the holder of the title should never see his successor. But the curse was broken even before the birth of the present peer, who himself has a son and heir of two years old, and a daughter aged three. Lady Powerscourt, who is a near relative of Lord Radnor, is a tall, graceful-looking lady, and is deservedly popular at her Wicklow home. She is devoted to gardening and also to animals. In the latter she has a catholic taste, which favours the rare Irish wolfhound, the cocker spaniel, and the chow. She also shares her husband's love of motoring.

STORIES ON POWERSCOURT HOUSE.

Powerscourt House is in part of a mediæval stronghold with ten-feet-thick walls, placed amid some of the loveliest scenery in all Ireland. The fine terraces were the work of an architect of genius named Daniel Robertson, who had the peculiarity of making his best designs when under the influence of sherry. Naturally he was a martyr to gout, and he used to be driven about in a wheelbarrow affectionately nursing a bottle of sherry, and as long as the bottle lasted he could direct the workmen! Robertson was always in debt, and when the sheriff was after him the servants would hide him in the great dome at the top of the house. The late lord used to tell a story of how he once built some twostoreyed labourers' cottages. Visiting them a year later he found the staircases had all vanished, and it was blandly explained to him, "Och, shure, they made fine fire-wood!" Then, when he asked how the occupants got upstairs, he was told, "Shure, 'tis only the fowls live up there!" At Powerscourt is a wonderful iron gate, which is in 'ced only one of many beautiful examples there, but it is unique in that, as you approach it, it looks exactly like a long avenue of trees. Great is the surprise of visitors who do not know of this peculiarity, when they come up close and the avenue seems to vanish under their very eyes!

REFORM IN THE VICEREGAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Aberdeen is to be congratulated on having got such a good business man as Lord Pirrie to succeed Lord Powerscourt as Comptroller of the Viceregal Household, though the salary, £300 a year, can hardly have been a temptation to the wealthy chairman of the great shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff. It is no doubt intended to make radical reforms and economies in the Household, similar to those carried out by Lord Farquhar at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace on King Edward's accession. Lord Pirrie, who is sixty, is, curiously enough, by birth a Canadian, but all his interests are connected with Ulster. He was, indeed, till comparatively lately, an ardent Unionist, but the tariff agitation reconciled him to the Liberals, and he was raised to the peerage last year. In business he has done much to raise Harland and Wolff's to their present proud position at the head of the shipbuilding industry, for he was quite youth when he first entered the service of the firm. Lady Pirrie is the daughter of a well-known Belfast professor. She unites with a handsome face and presence the charm of a singularly sweet voice and most winning manner. Together with her husband, she has keen artistic appreciation, and both at their seat, Ormiston, near Belfast, and at their fine town house in Belgrave Square, Lord and Lady Pirrie possess notable collections, including works by modern painters such as Lord Leighton, Davis, Leader, Peter Graham, Goodall, and Croft.

LADY GWENDOLEN STONER.

In company with her distinguished father and her sister, the Countess of Selborne, Lady Gwendolen had an exciting experience on the night of October 24th, 1884. The Marquis had finished at Dumfries a series of political speeches in Scotland. The carriage containing the trio, while they were being driven from the hall in which Lord Salisbury had delivered his oration, was mobbed by hundreds of riotous mill hands. A heavy stone was hurled through the carriage window, narrowly missing Lady Gwendolen's head. The ladies took it home with them to Hatfield House as a souvenir. There the missile is kept in a cabinet, with a card containing particulars of the incident.

KING OF KINGS IN A MOTOR.

That masterful monarch, the Emperor Menelik, ruler of Abyssinia, King of Kings, direct descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, has just experienced his first ride in a motor-car. Mr. Bentley, who is motoring to Khartum, looked in "en route" at the Abyssinian capital and gave the dusky potentate a ride in his 18 h.p. car. Seeing that Menelik has a perfect passion for machinery, his unbounded delight at this novel experience may be readily imagined His Majesty went into ecstasies recently over a steam-roller which arrived at his capital of Adis Abeba to work on the new roads he is constructing there; and if he got so much pleasure out of the ponderous evolutions of a steam-roller, his enjoyment of Mr. Bentley's motor must have been rapturous indeed.

SALUTED A PHONOGRAPH.

The incident recalls the first appearance in Abyssinia of another modern mechanical marvel, the phonograph. Colonel Harrington was the bearer of a phonograph message of high diplomatic importance from the late Queen Victoria, and the Emperor and his court received him in full regalia. His Majesty first heared the message through the trumpet, and was so greatly impressed that he immediately ordered a military salute to be fired. He then heared the message through the ear-tubes, and ordered another salute. Afterwards he carried the machine and the record to the Empress, and heard the message again through the trumpet, and a third salute was fired.

HER MAJESTY'S FIFTH HUSBAND.

The Emperor Menelik is the fifth husband of Queen Taitu, who was once a great beauty. She was originally wedded to one of King Theo's generals, who was put in chains by that Monarch, a little inconvenience that seems at once to have loosend the bonds of matrimony. From her second husband she was divorced, and after the imprisonment of her third she retired to a convent, intending to remain there for the rest of her natural life. Changing her mind, however, she emerged from her seclusion and married a fourth time. What became of this husband is not stated, but twenty-four years ago, all difficulties having been removed, she, for the fifth time, married the Emperor Menelik.

FROM CAPTIVE TO EMPEROR.

King Menelik is a most imposing-looking man—six feet high, of pow

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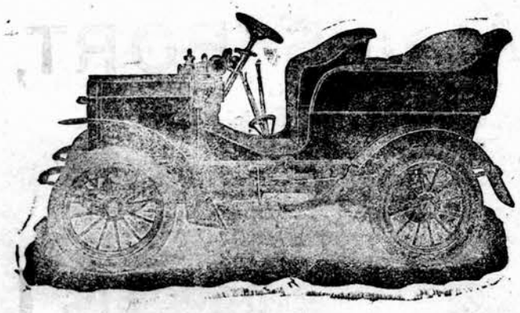

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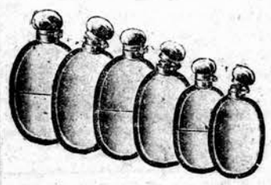
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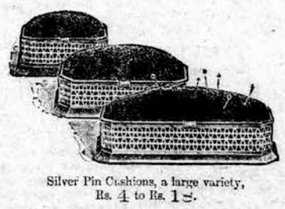
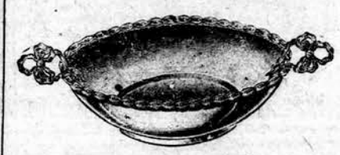

Silver Pin Cushions, a large variety, Rs. 4 to Rs. 18.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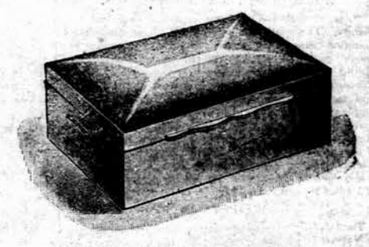
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